

SYNTAXIS VERNACULA;

VEL

NOVA & FACILIS

H. I. d. 24

Methodus Compositionis

Compiled for Translating the English into Latin, and *è contra*;
Wherein are contained,

- I. The ALPHABET and its Division, with several things Relating thereto.
- II. Most plain DEFINITIONS of the eight Parts of Speech, with their ACCIDENCES & EXAMPLES, easie to be retained by a Local Memory; being exposed to one Glance of the Eye.
- III. The REGULAR CONSTRUCTIONS reduced to Eight *general Rules*, viz. two of CONCORDANCE, and six of REGIMEN, to which are subjoyned OBSERVATIONS upon, EXCEPTIONS from, and special Rules subservient to these General ones, with English Examples fitted for the same.
- IV. The IRREGULAR or FIGURATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS reduced to five Heads; with a most full Clearing of Elipsis, both by *maxims* and *examples*; and a Reduction of Despanter's Figures of Construction thereto.
- V. An INDEX REGIMINIS containing words, governing Substantives, either without or contrair to the Marks of the Cases, with several useful Additions, to which INDEX are Added. 1. Words governing different Cases under different Significations. 2. Words governing different Cases under the same Signification. 3. Words governing the same Cases under different Significations. 4. Latine words which are rendered by two English words, as *cileo* I stir up, *miror* I wonder at, *lugeo* I mourn for, &c. Whatever Verbs are not in this Table do govern the Accusative Case.
- VI. Ten precepts of ELEGANCY, by which we must *place* Latin in its Artificial order; and also Nine of expressing it Ornately as the *Romans* did; to which are subjoyned Seven Directions for EXPOSITION, or Constructing the Latin, and bringing it to its Natural Order.
- VII. Some NEUTRAL, DEPONENT and IMPERSONAL Verbs expressed in the English, in that kind which they do not admit of in the Latin, as the adduced Examples clearly shew.
- VIII. Some select sentences excerpted out of the Classicks for teaching Boyes to do the like, and to vary the Phrases, either in a Mental Theam with themselves; or as the Master Proposes the same to them.
- IX. An easie Tractat de Reciprocis et Patronymicis, with a Tractat concerning Points, Notes, ACCENTS, and when to write Capital Letters.
- X. A short Compend of RHETORICK illustrated by Examples.

The third Edition every where Enlarged and Facilitat by
ROBERT BLAU M. A. for the Use of his Schollars
especially, *Hen. Walwood, Hugh Row, Dav. Callender.*

Edinburgh, Printed by the Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson, Printer to His Most Excellent Majesty: and are to be sold at the Author's privat School; within the Foot of Fosters-Wynde, together with his INDEX POETICUS, a most necessary Addition to the third Part of Grammar. March 21 1696.

Calendarium Romanum Julianum dividens Mensē in Calendas, Nonas & Idus.

Ca	1	lendis.	Ca	1	lendis
6	2	4	4	2	4
5	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	Pri No.	4	4	Pri. No.
3	5	Nonis	5	5	Nonis.
Pri. No.	6	8	8	6	8
Nonis.	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	6	6	8	6
7	9	5	5	9	5
6	10	4	4	10	4
5	11	3	3	11	3
4	12	Pri. Id.	12	12	Pri. Id.
3	13	Idibus.	13	13	Idibus.
Pri. Id.	14	19	18	14	16
Idibus.	15	18	17	15	15
17	16	17	16	16	14
16	17	16	15	17	13
15	18	15	14	18	12
14	19	14	13	19	11
13	20	13	12	20	10
12	21	12	11	21	9
11	22	11	10	22	8
10	23	10	9	23	7
9	24	9	8	24	6
8	25	8	7	25	5
7	26	7	6	26	4
6	27	6	5	27	3
5	28	5	4	28	Pri. Cal
4	29	4	3	29	
3	30	3	Pri. Cal	30	
Pri. Cal	31	Pri. Cal.			

De numero dierum cuiusque Mensis.
 Aprili, Junio, Septemque, Novemque triginta :
 Plus aliis uno : viginti Februar octo,
 Quid si Bis-sextus fuerit superaditur unus,
 Principium mensis cuiusque vocato Calendas.

De Nonis & Idibus cuiusque Mensis.
 Maius, sex Nonas October, Julius & Mars,
 Quatuor at reliqui ; dabit Idus quilibet octo.
 Post quas quot restant lucēs numerato Calendas :
 Atque primam mensis lucē superadde sequentis.
 De Numero Calendarum cuiusque Mensis.
 Bis octo Februar. plus uno Mar. Ma. Jul. Octo.
 Octodecim Aprili, Junio, Septemque, Novemque,
 Plus uno tribus his Janu. August, atque Decembri.

Omnis numeratio est retrograda, &
 Calenda interpretantur a Mense præce-
 dente, ut veni Edinburgum undecimo
 Calendarum Octobris, as I came to E-
 dinburgh the twenty first day of Sep-
 tember.

Martius	Januar.	Aprilis.	Febru.
Maius,	August	Junius.	
October	Decemb.	Septem.	
Julius		Novem.	

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

That the Author hath ready for the Press. 1. A second Edition of his Vocabulary, Enti-
 tuled FRAUS ELUSA. 2. The second Edition of his Orations, Entituled SUADELA
 VICTRIX. 3. Political Excerpts out of Buchanan's Chronicles, Entituled PRACTICAL
 DECISIONS against TYRANNY, a most necessary Subject for the Youth of this Nation.

The Author's Printing, Re-printing and Vending of these RUDIMENTS, and his
 VOCABULARY was Authorized by an Act of Secret Council, Dated the 16th of Sep-
 tember 1686, for 19 Years to come.

Amplissimis Consultissimisque viris.

ROBERTO CHIESLY

Equiti Aurato, Civitatis *Edinburgena* CONSULI MAGNIFICO, et Consiliario Regio.

JACOBO BOWDEN

GEORGIO WARRANDER

PATRICIO JOHNSTON

HUGONI LIN. M. A.

PRÆTORIBUS
Æquissimis.

JO. ROBERTSON ÆDILI Vigilantissimo.

P. A. THOMSON Quæstori Fidelissimo.

Reliquisque Senatoribus summopere colendis,

Honoratissimi Viri,

Sicut priores hujus operis editiones decessoribus vestris spectatissimis, et laborum meorum fautoribus benignissimis dedicare non sum veritus: ita cum nunc tertium in lucem prodeat auctius et emendatius, illud amplitudini vestræ humillimè offero; ut grati animi pignus ob clementiam, qua me dignamini in arduo hoc molimine juniores instituendi linguâ Latinâ bonisque moribus. Ut Deus Opt: Max: vos diu servet incolumes et reip: utiles, supplex orat

Vester ad omne obsequium paratissimus

ROB. BLAU.

Studiosæ Juventutis Moderatoribus.

Omnatissimi Viri, & in re Latinâ Versatissimi; Septem & amplius jam excurrunt anni, ex quo Tyronum studiis præpositus, & saxum hoc assiduè volvens, hanc docendi methodum, brevitate exiguam, usu non temnendam, excogitavi; & quæ quâ publicè, quâ privatim ad juniorum captum usus sum. Eam vobis (non vanitate aut lucri spe, sed publici commodi gratiâ, motus) examinandam, & probandam, ut postmodum typis, si ita visum fuerit, prodeat, exhibeo; & vestro arbitrio lubens permitto.

Robertus Blau.

Approbatio Prima Universitatis Edinburgenæ,
nec non aliorum Doctorum.

12. Calen. Mart. 1686.

D. D.

Opusculum tuum, in usum juniorum concinnatum vidimus, perlegimus; quod plus in recessu continet, quam in fronte promittit, ideoque summo cum fructu imprimi posse, censemus, calculumque apponimus.

Alex. Strang, *Q. V. D. M.*
Geo. Sinclarus *P. P.*
Alexr. Toshoch *Præfectus*
Schola Salinensis,

An. Massie	<i>P. P.</i>
Alex. Cockburnus.	<i>P. P.</i>
Ro. Lidderdale,	<i>P. P.</i>
Herbertus Kennedus,	<i>P. P.</i>
Alex. Cuninghame,	<i>P. P.</i>

Approbatio secundæ Editionis.

Calenâis Jul. 1691.

Editionem hanc ab Authore sedulo recognitam, emendatam multisque in locis auctam ad Tyronum studia promovenda non parum utilem fore censemus.

Gilb. Rule *S. T. P. Primarius.*
An. Massie
Herb. Kennedy

Alex. Cuninghame	<i>P. P.</i>
Gul. Law	<i>P. P.</i>
Lau. Dundas	<i>Hu. Lit. P.</i>

CONCERNING LETTERS.

THere are fifteen improper *Diphthongs*, as, *ae*, *eo*, *ia*, *ie*, *ij*, *io*, *iu*, *oa*, *ou*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, *uu*, *tripthongs* are Eight, *uag*, *uai*, *uau*, *uea*, *uei*, *ueu*, *uoa*, *uoi*.

The sound of *w*, German or Double (because it is not written in a Latine word) is supplied by the vowel *u*, as *Snadeo*.

j and *v* Are Consonants when they are set before a vowel in the same syllable as *Funno*, *voluntas*.

h Hath no power of a Letter, when we scann a verse.

K, *y*, *z*, are not used in purely Latine words. and *æ* are pronounced as the vowel *e*

s is made a Liquid by some Grammerians.

x is compounded of *gs* or *cs*: *z* of *ds*: *j* sounds some what like *d* and *g*.

c before *e*, *i*, *y*, *a* and *æ* is pronounced like *s* as *cedrus*, *cypus*, *cæcus*, *calum*, *cinis*: but other ways like *k*, as *caper*.

g Before *e* or *i* sounds like *j* as *genus*, *gigno*, *t* before a vowel sounds like *f* as *lectio*; except first, when *s* goes immediately before the *t* as *justior*. 2. In the beginning of a word, as *tiara*: 3. Greek words, as *politia*: 4. Paralogical infinitives as *mittier*.

The Letters of the Latin Tongue are twenty five, to wit *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *x*, *y*, *z*.

These Letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

The Vowels are six, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*.

The Consonants are nineteen, to wit, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*.

Some of the Consonants are Liquids, some Dumb, others Double Consonants.

The Liquids are four, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

The Dumb are nine, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*.

The Double Consonants are three, *x*, *z*, and *j* betwixt two Vowels.

Two Vowels joyned in one syllable, are called *Diphthongs*, whereof these eight are proper and more known, as *ae* ut *Cæsar*; *ai* as *Maia*; *au* as *audio*; *ei* as *eia*; *eu* as *Eu-rus*; *oe* as *Calum*; *oi* as *Troia*; *yi* as *Harpyia*.

CONCERNING WORDS.

That the innumerable words of the Latin tongue may be the better known one from another, they are reduced to eight kinds, which we call the eight parts of speech, to wit,

Four Declinable. { Noun.
Pronoun.
Verb.
Participle.

Four Indeclinable. { Adverb.
Preposition.
Interjection.
Conjunction.

Innumerable words which signifie the Names, and Natures of things are called Nouns, as a Hard Pen.

Many Indeclinable words, which signifie Time, Place, Quantity, quality, number, &c. are called Adverbs.

Nineteen Adjectives, which signifie a definite Person, or have a Substantive understood in them, are called Pronouns.

One and fifty Indeclinable words, which govern Substantives after them in the Accusative or Ablative are called Prepositions:

Almost innumerable words which signifie to do something, to suffer something, or to be, are called Verbs.

Some indeclinable words, which signifie the sudden and rash motion of the mind, are called Interjections.

Almost innumerable Adjectives derived from Verbs are called Participles.

Many indeclinable words, which either joyn Words or Sentences, are called Conjunctions.

The first four are called Declinable, because they change the hindmost Syllab through their Accidences; and the last four do not, unless they change their signification.

The Pronouns and Participles have the same Accidences which the Nouns hath.

Adv. & Bil.

Noun

Nouns have nine Accidences
Declination, Number, Case, Gender, Person, Comparison
Species, Figure and Kind

Five Declinations with their notes and Terminations.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Hath a Diph. in the Gen: & Dative | Termination | as, es, e, a. |
| 2 Hath i in the gen: & o in the dative | | er, ir, ur, us, eus, um. |
| 3 Hath is in the gen: & i in the dative | | a, e, o, c, d, t, l, n, r, s, x, |
| 4 Hath us in the gen: & ui in the dative | | us, u. |
| 5 Hath ei in the gen: & in the dative. | | es. |

Two Numbers with their Marks.

- Singular _____ signifies one thing, ut Penna a pen.
Plural _____ signifies two or more things, as, Pennæ pens

Six Cases with their Signs.

- Nominative _____
Genitive _____ of, or s with an Apostrophe as the Master's Book.
Dative _____ to or unto.
Accusative _____
Vocative _____
Ablative _____

Seven Genders with their Articles

- Less Princi. Principal
pal 3 { Masculine hic be a man, ut Jacobus, ventus
Fœminine hæc she a woman, ut Anna, penna.
Neuter hoc it a thing, ut Pomum, mancipium

- pal 4 { Common of one hic & hæc, ut parens.
Doubtfull hic aut hæc, ut finis.
Common of three hic, hæc, hoc, ut Felix.
Promiscuous or Epicœne is two Genders under one Article,
as, hic passer a he or she sparrow.

Three Persons.

- Prima { Sing. ego I
Plur. nos we } and no other word of the Latine Tongue.

- Secunda { Sing. tu thou
Plur. vos ye } and all Nouns in the Vocative.

- Tertia. { Sing. ille he
Plur. illi they } and all other words unless ego or nos, tu or vos, be expressed or understood in them

Three Degrees of Comparison with their Marks

- Positive _____ caret nota.
Comparative more _____ ut doctior a more learned man.
Superlative most _____ ut doctissimus a most learned man.

Species Twofold.

- Primitive When a word is the first of its kind as bonus good
Derivative, when a word cometh of another as bonitas goodness.

Figure Twofold

- Simple, the parts whereof signify nothing asunder, as, cera wax
Compound, made up of two or more words joyred together as sincerus.

Two kinds of Nouns with their two main Differences

- Adjective hath three Genders & signifies the Nature of a thing as Durus
Substantive hath one Gender & signifies the Name of a thing as penna

There are Nine Sorts of Derivative Nouns.

1. Patronymicks, which are Names taken from Parents, Ance-
stors, or some Relations: as, Pelides from Peleus. 2. Gentiles,
which shew the Countrey or Nation: as from Anglia, Anglus. 3.
Possessives, which being taken from men, or their offices signifie of,
or belonging to: as of Rex Regius, of or belonging to a King. 4.
Diminutives, which signifie less than the word they come of; as, of
Janus, Janulus. 5. Denominatives: which are all other words
derived of Nouns not reducible to the former heads: as, pomarium
of pomum. 6. Verbals, which are derived of Verbs, as, lectio
of lego. 7. Participials, which are Participles turned into Nouns:
as, sapiens, doctus. 8. Adverbials, which are such as are deri-
ved from Adverbs, as, hodiernus ab hodie: craftimus a cras.
9. Prepositional, which come from Prepositions: as, contrarius
a contra, propinquus a propè.

DE NOMINE

That the innumerable Nouns of the Latine Language may be the better known one from another, they are reduced to five kinds, which we call Declinations; and are Declined as these five Substantives following, which signify the Names of things.

	1:	2:	3:	4:	5:
	Sing:	Plur:	Sing:	Plur:	Sing:
Nom:	Penna, a pen.	Pennæ	Liber: Libri:	Mucro. Mucrones.	Fructus. Fructus.
Gen:	Pennæ, of a pen.	Pennarum, of pens.	Libri: Librorum:	Mucronis: Mucronum:	Fructûs: Fructuum
Dat:	Pennæ, to a pen.	Pennis, to pens.	Libro: Libris:	Mucroni: Mucronibus	Fructui: Fructibus
Acc:	Pennam, a pen.	Pennas, pens.	Librum: Libros:	Mucronem: Mucrones:	Fructum Fructus:
Voc:	Penna, o pen.	Pennæ, opens.	Liber: Libri:	Mucro: Mucrones:	Fructus: Fructus:
Abl:	Pennâ, by a pen.	Pennis, by pens.	Libro. Libris,	Mucrone. Mucronibus	Fructu. Fructibus
					Re. Rebus.

All the Adjectives of the Latine Tongue signifying the Nature of things, are either Declined like bonus bona bonum, of the first and second Declination, or like Felix of the third.

Nominativo	Bonus, bona, bonum, Boni, bonæ, bona,	Felix, felix, felix. Felices, felices, felicia.
Genitivo	Boni, bonæ, boni, Bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.	Feliciis, feliciis, feliciis. Felicium, felicium, felicium.
Dativo	Bono, bonæ, bono, Bonis, bonis, bonis.	Felici, felici, felici. Felicibus, felicibus, felicibus.
Accusativo	Bonum, bonam, bonum, Bonos, bonas, bona.	Felicem, felicem, felix. Felices, felices, felicia.
Vocativo	Bone, bona, benum, Boni, bonæ, bona.	Felix, felix, felix. Felices, felices, felicia.
Ablativo	Bono, bona, bono, Bonis, bonis, bonis.	Felice, vel felici. Felicibus, felicibus, felicibus.

Nouns are compounded these eight ways. 1. With Nouns as, paterfamilias. 2. With Pronouns, as, huiusmodi. 3. With Verbs; as, agricola, Lucifer. 4. With Participles, as, Plebiscitum. 5. With Adverbs as, maleficus. 6. With Prepositions, as, internuncius. 7. With Numerals, as, biennium, biduum, bimessis. 8. With Syllabical adjections, as, uterque.

The Sorts of Substantives are three.

- 1 Proper to some one thing, as, Seneca, Letha, Fortia, Aena, Jupiter, Pallas, Bucephalus
 - 2 Common to all of the same kind, as, Homo, Urbs, Fluvius, Mons, penna, liber, which are also called Appellatives.
 - 3 Appellative of a middle Nature, not so particular as the Proper, nor so General as the Common, as, chiliarius a Colonel, Miles a Knight, Consul a Provost, Prætor, a Bailiff, and these are called Epithets, or titles of Honour or Office.
- Greek Nouns in e of the first Declination have es in the Genitive, e or æ in the Dative, en in the Accusative, and e in the Ablative.

Unusquisque unaqueque unumquodque is Declined like unus and quis through

Singularis.				Pluralis.			
Nominativus.		Nominativus.		Nominativus.		Nominativus.	
Pof.	Com.	Sup.	Pof.	Com.	Sup.	Pof.	Com.
M: Durus	ior	iffimus.	M: Durus	iores	iffimi	M: Mollis	ior
F: Dura	ior	iffima	F: Dura	iores	iffimæ	F: Mollis	ior
N: Durum	ius	iffimum.	N: Durum	iores	iffima	N: Molle	ius
Genitivus.		Genitivus.		Genitivus.		Genitivus.	
M: Duri	ioris	iffimi.	M: Duri	iorum	iffimorum	M: Mollis	ioris
F: Duræ	ioris	iffimæ.	F: Duræ	iorum	iffimarum	F: Mollis	ioris
N: Duri	ioris	iffimi.	N: Duri	iorum	iffimorum	N: Mollis	ioris
Dativus.		Dativus.		Dativus.		Dativus.	
M: Duro	iori	iffimo.	M: Duro	ioribus	iffimis	M: Mollis	iori
F: Duræ	iori	iffimæ.	F: Duræ	ioribus	iffimis	F: Mollis	iori
N: Duro	iori	iffimo.	N: Duro	ioribus	iffimis	N: Mollis	iori
Accusativus.		Accusativus.		Accusativus.		Accusativus.	
M: Durum	iore	iffimum.	M: Durum	iores	iffimos	M: Mollem	iore
F: Duram	iore	iffimam.	F: Duram	iores	iffimas	F: Mollem	iore
N: Durum	ius	iffimum.	N: Durum	iores	iffimas	N: Molle	ius
Vocativus.		Vocativus.		Vocativus.		Vocativus.	
M: Dure	ior	iffime.	M: Dure	iores	iffimi	M: Mollis	ior
F: Dura	ior	iffima.	F: Dura	iores	iffimæ	F: Mollis	ior
N: Durum	ius	iffimum.	N: Durum	iores	iffima	N: Molle	ius
Ablativus.		Ablativus.		Ablativus.		Ablativus.	
M: Duro	iore	uri	M: Duro	ioribus	iffimis	M: Mollis	iore
F: Dura	iore	uri	F: Dura	ioribus	iffimis	F: Mollis	iore
N: Duro	iore	uri	N: Duro	ioribus	iffimis	N: Mollis	iore

Concerning the formation of the Degrees of Comparison-

The Positive is not formed of any, because it gives a formation to the Comparative and the Superlative.
 The Comparative is formed from the first case of the Positive ending in i, by adding to or, as durus in the Genitive, duri, mollis in the Dative molli, put to or, so becomes Durior. Mollior.
 When the Positive ends in s, the Superlative is formed from the first case of the Positive ending in i, by adding s and fimus, as duri, durissimus, molli, mollissimus.
 When the Positive ends in r, the Superlative is formed from it, by adding rimus, as pauper, pauperissimus.

Concerning the Declination of these Degrees

The Positive is sometimes of the first and second Declination, as durus, a, um, sometimes of the third as mollis, is, e.
 The Comparative is always of the third, as durior, Mollior.
 The Superlative is always of the first and second, as durissimus, mollissimus
 Irregularly formed are, Bonus, melior, optimus, malus, peior, pessimus, magnus, major, maximus, parvus, minor, minimus, Multus, plurimus, multa, plurima, multum, plus, plurimum.

The

DEPRONIMINE

The nineteen Pronouns are reduced to four Declinations, and they have the Accidences of a Noun.

1	<i>I, in Gen: & Dat:</i>	{ Ego <i>I,</i>	<i>tu thou,</i>	<i>sui of him,</i>	Demonstratives	{ Primitives
2	<i>ius in Gen: & i in Dat.</i>	{ ille <i>he,</i>	<i>ipse he,</i>	<i>hic he,</i>	Relatives	
3	<i>i, & i, in Gen: ut bonus</i>	{ Meus <i>mine,</i>	<i>tuus thine,</i>	<i>suaus his own,</i>	Possessives	
4	<i>atis in Gen: ut felix,</i>	{ Nostras <i>of our</i>	<i>vestras of your</i>	<i>cujus of what</i>	National	
						{ Derivatives

Sing: & Plur:

Sing: & Plur:

S. & P.

Sing:



Plus:

N. Ego I:	Nos we.	Tu thou:	Vos ye	deest	Hic	hæc hoc.	Hi	hæ	hæc
G: Mei of me.	Nostrum	Tui of thee	Vestrum	Sui	Huius.		Horum	harum	horum
D: Mihi to me:	u firi of us	Tibi to thee:	vestri of you	Sibi	Huic.		His	his	his
A: Me me:	Nobis to us	Te thee:	Vobis to you	Se	Hunc.	hanc hoc	Hos	has	hæc
V: Deest	Nos us	Tu o thou:	Vos you	Deest	Deest		deest		
A: Me by me	Nobis by us	Te by thee:	Vobis by you	Se	Hoc	hac, hoc	His	his	his

N: Is ea id. Ii v ci ea ea
G: Ejus Forum earum eorum
D: Ei Eis v iis
A: Eum eam id. Eos eas ea
V: deest deest
A: Eo ea eo. Eis v iis

Qui quæ quod Qui quæ quæ
Cujus Quorum quarum quorum
Cui Queis & quibus
Quem quam quod Quos quas quæ
deest deest
Quo qua quo Queis & quibus.

Pronouns are compounded seven ways: 1. With Nouns as *Huiusmodi*,
 2. With Verbs as *quiritis*. 3. With the Adverbs *ecce* and *ne* at *ecce*, *ecce*,
ecce eccas, *illum illum* *ellos* *ellas* *nequis*. 4. With a Conjunction as *quis-*
nam. 5. With a Preposition as *quocum*. 6. With these Syllabical Adjections,
met, *te*, *pte*, *ce*, *cine*, *tim*, *dem*, *dam*, *cunque*, *piam*; as *egomet*, I myself,
twice, *thou thyself*, *supre*, of his own accord, *idem*, that same man, *qui-*
dam a certain man, *quicunque* whoever, *quispiam*, any, *hicine* to these
 men, *hicine* *hoccine* *hocine* is this the man, *meatim* of my own accord. 7. Pro-
 nouns are Compounded among themselves, as *ego-ipse*, *tu-ipse* *tuipsum*.
 Nouns have in the Vocative *mi*, *mea*, *meum*. *Idem* *eadem* *idem* is Declined like
 is *eadem* except that in the first part of the composition *mi* is changed into *n*, and *d*
 is cast away in the Neuter gender of the Nom.; and *Acc.* for a better sound.
Unusquisque unusquisque is Declined like *unus* and *quis* through

Com-

Verbs have Ten Accidences

Conjugation, Voice, Mood, Time, Number, Person, Formation, Species, Figure and Kind.

Four Conjugations regular with their Marks

- 1 Hath ā long before re in the Infinitive as amāre.
- 2 Hath ē long before re in the Infinitive as do ēre.
- 3 Hath ě short before re in the Infinitive as le ěre.
- 4 Hath ī long before re in the Infinitive as audīre.

Two Voices with their Marks.

Active, ut Amo signifies to do, & wants Notes.

Passive, Amor, Notæ sunt am, art, is, are, was, were, be, been being.

Four Moods with their Marks.

Indicative _____ caret Nota.
 Imperative _____ let, or commands.
 Potential may, can, might, ought, would, should, could.
 Infinitive _____ to.

Five Tenses with their Marks.

Present _____ do, doest, doth.
 Imperfect _____ was, were.
 Perfect _____ have, hast, hath, did.
 Plusquamperfect _____ had
 Future _____ shall, will, hereafter, about.

Numbers Two. Persons Three in both.

Singular	{	1 ^a amo	{	Plural	{	1 ^a amamus.
		2 ^a amas				2 ^a amatis.
		3 ^a amat				3 ^a amant.

Formation is taken from these Three parts of the Verb.

a Præsentī

a Perfecto

a Supino

All the Tenses or parts of Fero and Feror, & the Participle of both Voices beginning with F, are formed from this present time Fero.

All the Tenses or parts beginning with T, are formed from the perfect time Tuli. Observe that all these times in the Active which are formed from the perfect in the passive, they are compounded of sum, and their own Supin, as latus sum & fui.

All the Tenses or parts beginning with L, are formed from the Supin Latum. And almost all the Verbals in io and or; and Nouns of the fourth Declination are formed from the Supin, and have the last consonant thereof, as latio, and not lasio or lacio, because the Supin is Latum. Derivative words, are syllabicated according to their Primitives, as Audacia with a c from audacis, the Genitive of Audax.

And thus are all perfect, regular Verbs and their verbals formed.

Species Twofold

Primitive, is the first of its kind, ut nubo, I am married.

Derivative, is derived from another ut nupturio, I desire to marry

Figure Twofold

Simple, whose parts signifie nothing asunder, ut disco, I learn.

Compound, is made up of two words, ut dedisco, I forget.

There are five kinds of Derivative Verbs.

1. Inchoatives, which end in sco; and signifie to begin to do a thing; as, tepesco, to begin to warm. And if they come of a Dependent, they may end in scor; as, fruiscor I enjoy. 2. Frequentatives, which signifie to do often, and end in to, so, xo, co and tor: as dicto, pulso, vexo, vellico, sector. 3. Desideratives, signify to desire, or to be about to do a thing; and end in urio: as, the Athenians; patricio I am like the Father; pergræcor I revel.

There

There are six kinds of Verbs, besides Anomalous and Defectives, each of which hath three things, by one whereof it may be known from any Verb of another kind, to wit, Termination, Signification and Property; as the Termination of an Active is o, whereby it is known from Passives, Deponents, Communes and Impersonals. The signification to do, whereby it is known from Passives: The property to take r, and become a Passive, whereby it is especially known from Neuters; and so in all the rest.

Ob. 1. Verbs of the third Conjugation ending in io, do imitate the fourth Conjugation in these and the places formed from them, as, fodiunt, iebam, iam, iunto, iendi, iens.

Ob. 2. These Verbs ending in eo are of the first Conjugation, as, beo I bleis, creo I creat, scree I spit out, meo I go, calceo I put on shoes, laqueo I entangle, nauseo I loath, nucleo I cover; eo, queo are of the fourth. These Verbs are of the first, Glacio I freeze, macio I make lean, crucio I torment, saucio I wound, nuncio I shew, fascio I swaddle, radio I shine, hio I gape, retatio I do like for alike, spolio I rob, amplio I enlarge, latio I tear, somnio I dream, pio I expiate, v. appeale, strio I draw breath in turning, verio I charge, decurio I put the souldiers into files, decenturio I divide into hundreds, succenturio I make or fill up the company to be a 100, furio I make mad, basio I kiss, vitio, I vitiate. These are of the third, cupio, facio, jacio, lacio, specio, fodio, fugio, cupio, rapio, sapio, pario, quatio, with their Compounds.

Ob. 3. There are few Common Verbs read out of their Participles, but in the most Ancient Authors.

Ob. 4. Gerunds are thought Verbs by some, and Participles or Nouns by others.

Decet, it becometh; licet, it is lawful; liquet, it is clear; lubet, it listeth; oportet, it behoveth; tædet, it irket. We say also, decent, oportent, pudent, Vacat, I am at leasure; convenit, it agreeth. Passive and neuter Verbs are read impersonally, as legitur, it is read, I am, or we are reading. Curritur, it is run; itur, ibitur, & iretur, mengo, shall go, and should go, &c.

Verbs may be compounded four ways. 1. With Nouns: as, belligero. 2. With Verbs; as, calefacio. 3. With Adverbs, as, benefacio. 4. With Prepositions: as, advenio.

Obf. 5. There are six kinds of Neutral Verbs, as. 1. Some signify neither Action nor Passion: as Sum, I am: Quiesco, I rest. 2. Some signify Passion, as Ægroto, I am sick: Vapulo, I am whipped. 3. Some signify an Intransitive Action, as Curro, I run: Ambulo, I walk. 4. Others signify a Transitive Action, as Noceo, I hurt. 5. Some have Passive perfect time, as, solo, solitus, sum. 6. Some have both Active and Passive, perfect time, as, Prandeo, prandi, or pransus sum vel fui. Participle

1. Active ends in o, and admits of r, to make up the Passive form, as put to r to amo, it will be amor.

2. Passive which is formed from the Active by adding r, as amo, put to r, it will be amor.

3. Neuter which ends in m or in o, but doth not admit of r to make a Passive form as sum, curro, we do not say curror.

4. Deponent ending in r only, hath the signification either of an Active or of a Neuter as loquor, I speak: glorior, I boast, and we do not say, loquo, glorio.

5. Common, which ending in or only, hath the signification both of an Active and of a Passive, but not an Active Termination, as, hortor, I exhort, or I am exhort-ed; and we do not say horto.

6. Impersonal is Conjugated, only through the third persons of the singular Number, of Moods and Tenses as,

PRIMÆ CONJUGATIONIS

ACTIVA VOX.

INDICATIVUS.

SINGULARIS.

Personæ tres.

PLURALIS.

Personæ tres.

	ego	tu	ille	nos	vos	illi.
Præ:	Amo <i>I love</i> <i>I do love,</i> <i>I am loving,</i>	amas <i>thou loves</i> <i>thou doest love</i> <i>thou art loving,</i>	amat <i>he loves :</i> <i>he doth love ;</i> <i>he is loving ;</i>	Amamus: <i>we love</i> <i>We do love,</i> <i>we are loving,</i>	amatis, <i>ye love</i> <i>ye do love</i> <i>ye are loving,</i>	amant: <i>they love.</i> <i>they do love.</i> <i>they are loving</i>
Im:	Amabam <i>I was loving.</i>	amabas	amabat:	Amabamus	amabatis	amabant.
Per:	Amavi <i>I have loved,</i> <i>I did love,</i> <i>I loved,</i>	amavisti <i>thou hast loved,</i> <i>thou did love,</i> <i>thou loved,</i>	amavit: <i>he hath loved.</i> <i>he did love ;</i> <i>he loved,</i>	Amavimus <i>we did love,</i> <i>we loved,</i>	amavistis <i>ye did love,</i> <i>ye loved,</i>	amaverunt. <i>vel vere</i> <i>they did love.</i> <i>they loved.</i>
Plu:	Amaveram, <i>I had loved.</i>	amaveras,	amaverat:	Amaveramus	amaveratis,	amaverant.
Fut:	Amabo <i>I shall or will love.</i>	amabis	amabit:	Amabimus	amabitis	amabunt.

IMPERATIVUS.

Præ:	Ama tu <i>Love thou</i>	amet ille: <i>let him love:</i>	Amemus nos <i>let us love</i>	amate vos <i>love ye</i>	ament illi. <i>let them love.</i>
Fut:	Amato tu	amato ille:	Amemus nos	amatote vos	amanto illi.

POTENTIALIS.

Præ:	Amem <i>I may or can love.</i>	ames	amet:	Amemus	ametis	ament.
Imp.	Amarem <i>I might, ought, would, should, could, love.</i>	amares	amaret:	Amaremus	amaretis	amarent:
Pe:	Amaverim <i>I might, ought, would, should, could, have loved,</i>	amaveris	amaverit:	Amaverimus	amaveritis	amaverint
Plu:	Amavissem <i>I might, ought, would, should, could had loved.</i>	amavisses	amavisset:	Amavissemus	amavissetis	amavissent
Fut:	Amavero <i>I may or can love hereafter.</i>	amaveris	amaverit:	Amaverimus	amaveritis	amaverint.

INFINITIVUS.

Præ:	me	te	illum	nos	vos	illos
&	Amare	amare	amare:	Amare	amare	amare
Imp.	<i>me to love, thee to love, him to love,</i>			<i>us to love,</i>	<i>you to love,</i>	<i>them to love.</i>
Perfectum, & Plusquam Perfect:				Amavisse,	<i>To have or had loved.</i>	
Futurum,	amaturum esse,			Amaturum esse,	<i>about to love hereafter.</i>	
Tres gerundii voces				{	Amandi, of loving ;	
					Amando, in or by loving ;	
					Amandum, to love.	
Supinum	amatum,			Amatum, to love.		
Participium præsentis temporis,				Amans, loving.		
Participium, Futuri temporis,				Amaturus, about to love hereafter.		

PRIMÆ CONJUGATIONIS

PASSIVA VOX.

INDICATIVUS.

SINGULARIS.

Persona tres.

ego tu ille nos
 1. Amor amaris v amare amatur: Amamur:
I am loved, thou art loved, he is loved;

2. Amabar, amabar is v amabare, amabar: Amabamur
I was loved.

3. Amatus sum, amatus es, amatus est: Amati sumus,
 v tui, v fuisti, v fuit: v fuimus,
I have been loved.

4. Amatus eram, amatus eras, amatus erat: Amati eramus, amati eratis, ti erant
 vel fueram vel fueras vel fuerat: vel fueramus vel fueratis vel fuerant
I had been loved.

5. Amabor amaberis v amabere amabitur: Amabimur amabimini amabuntur.
I shall or will be loved.

IMPERATIVUS.

1. Amare tu, ametur ille: Amemur nos, amamini vos, amentur illi.
Be thou loved, let him be loved, let us be loved, be ye loved, let them be loved.

2. Amator tu, amator ille: Amemur nos, amaminor vos, amantor illi.

POTENTIALIS.

1. Amer ameris v amere ametur: Amemur amemini amentur.
I may or can be loved.

2. Amarer reris v rere retur: Amaremur amaremini amarentur:
I might, ought, would, should, could be loved.

3. Amatus sim: amatus sis, amatus sit: Amati simus
 vel fuerim, vel fueris, vel fuerit: vel fuerimus
I might, ought, would, should, could, have been loved,

4. Amatus essem, tus esses, tus esset: Amati essemus
 vel fuisset, vel fuissetis, vel fuisset: vel fuissetis
I might, ought, would, should, could had been loved.

5. Amatus fuero, tus fueris, tus fuerit: Amati fuerimus, ti fueritis, ti fuerint.
I may or can be loved hereafter.

INFINITIVUS.

1. me te illum nos vos illos
 Amari amari amari: Amari amari amari.

2. Me to be loved, thee to be loved, him to be loved: us to be loved, you to be loved, them to be.
 perfectum, & Plusquam Amatum esse, v fuisse, To have or had been loved.

3. Amatum, Amatum iri v amandum esse, about to be loved hereafter.

4. res gerundii voces { Amandi, of being loving;
 Amando, in or by being loved;
 Amandum, to be loved.

5. Amatum, Amatu, to be loved.

6. Amatus, loved.

7. Amandus, about to be loved

ACTIVA VOX.

INDICATIVVS.

PASSIVA VOX.

Pr. Doceo doces cet: cemus cetis cent Doceor, eris ere, etur: emor, emini, en
 Im. Docēbam bas bat: bamus batis bant Docebar, baris v bare, batur: bamur, bamini, an
 Pe. Docui isti it: cuimus istis erunt vere Doctus sum v fui, &c.
 Pl. Docueram ras rat: ramus ratis rant Doctus eram v fueram, &c.
 Fu. Docebo bis it: bimus bitis bunt Docebor, beris v bere, bitur: bimur, bimini, un

IMPERATIVVS.

Pr. doce doceat: ceamus etc eant docere, aor: amur, emini, eant
 Fut. deceto eto: eamus tote cento docetor, tor: amur, eminox, ent

POTENTIALIS.

Pr. Doceam eas eat: eamus eatis eant Docear, aris v are, atur: amur, amini, an
 Im. Docērem res ret: remus retis rent Docerer reris v rere, retur: remur, remini, ren
 Pe. Docuērim ris rit: rimus ris ris rint Doctus sim v fuerim, &c.
 Pl. Docuēssēm ses set: semus setis sent Doctus essem v fuissēm, &c.
 Fu. Docuero ris rit: rimus ritis rint Doctus fuero, &c.

INFINITIVVS.

Præ. & Im. Docere, Per. & Plur. Docuisse. Fut. Præ. & Im. Doceri. Per. & Plur. Doctum
 Docturum esse. Tres Ger. voces. Docendi, Do, v fuisse. Fut. doctum iri, v docendum esse. S
 cendo, Docendum. Sup. Doctum. Par, præ, doctū. Part præ temp. Doctus Fut. Doc
 temp. Docens. Fut. Docturus.

INDICATIVVS.

Pr. Lego legis legit: legimus legis legant Legor geris v gere, gitor: gimur gimini gun
 Im. Legebam bas bat: bamus batis bant Legebar baris v bare, batur: bamur, bamini, ban
 Pe. Legi isti it: imus istis erunt vere Lectus sum v fui, &c.
 Pl. Legeram ras rat: ramus ratis rant Lectus eram v fueram, &c.
 Fu. Legam ges get: gemus gatis gent Legar geris v gere gitor: gemur gimini gen

IMPERATIVVS.

Pr. lege legat: amur ite ant legere aor: amur amini an
 Fut. legito ito: amur itote unto legitor itor: amur iminox un

POTENTIALIS.

Pr. Legam gas gat: gamus gatis gant Legar aris v are atur: amur amini an
 Im. Legerem res ret: remus retis rent Legeter reris v rere retur: remur remini ren
 Pe. Legerim ris rit: rimus ritis rint Lectus sim v fuerim, &c.
 Pl. Legissem ses set: semus setis sent Lectus essem v fuissēm, &c.
 Fut. Legero ris rit: rimus ritis rint Lectus fuero, &c.

INFINITIVVS.

Præ. & Im. Legere. Per. & Plur. Legisse. Præ & Im. Legi. Per. & Plur. Lectum, e
 Futurum, Lecturum esse. Tres Gerundii voces, v fuisse. Fut. Lectum iri, v legendum, esse. S
 Legendi, do, dam. Su. Lectum. Par. Præ. pinum Lectu. Par, Præ. tem. Lectus, Fut, g
 tem. Legens. Fut, Lecturus.

INDICATIVVS.

Pr. Audio audis audit: audimus auditis audiunt Audior audiris v ire, auditur: imur imini iun
 Im. Audiebam bas bat: bamus batis bant Audiebar baris v bare, batur: bamur, bamini, ban
 Pe. Audivi vixi vit: vimus vixis verunt vere Auditus sum v fui, &c.
 Pl. Audiveram ras rat: ramus ratis rant Auditor eram v fueram, &c.
 Fut. Audiam es et: emus etis ent Audiar, eris v ere, etur: emur emini ent

IMPERATIVVS.

Pr. audi iat: iamur ite iant audire audiat: amur imini an
 Fut. audito ito: iamur itote iunto auditor itor: amur iminox un

POTENTIALIS.

Pr. Audiam ias iat: iamur iatis iant Audiar aris v are atur: amur amini an
 Im. Audirem res ret: remus retis rent Audirer reris v rere retur: remur remini ren
 Pe. Audiverim ris rit: rimus ritis rint Audiens sim v fuerim, &c.
 Pl. Audivissem ses set: semus setis sent Auditor essem v fuissēm, &c.
 Fu. Audivero ris rit: rimus ritis rint Audius fuero, &c.

INFINITIVVS.

Præ. & Imp. Audire. Perf. & Plur. Audivisse Præ & Im. Audiri. Per. & Plur. Auditum e
 Fut. Auditorum esse. Tres Gerundii voces. Audien- fuisse. Fut. Auditum iri, v Audiendum esse. T
 di, Audiendo, Audiendum. Sup. Auditum. Par. Gerundii voces. Audiendi, Audiendo, Audiend
 præf. temp. Audiens. Fut. Auditorus. Sup. Auditū. Par, præ, temp. Auditus. Fut, Audien

INDICATIVVS.

Præ. Eo	is	it: imus	itis	eunt.	Fio	fi	fit: finus	fitis	fiunt
m. Ibam	ibas	ibat: ibamus	ibatis	ibant	Fiebam	bas	bat: bamus	batis	bant
Pe. Ivi	visti	vit: vimus	vistis	verunt v ere	Factus sum v fui, &c.				
Pl. Iveram	ras	rat: ramus	ratis	rant	Factus eram v fueram, &c.				
Fut. Ibo	bis	bit: bimus	bitis	bunt	Fiam	fies	fiet: fiemus	fietis	fient

IMPERATIVVS.

Præ. I	eat: camus	ite	eant	fiat: fiamus	fite	fiant	
Fut. Ito	ito: camus	itote	eunto	fito	fito: fiamus	fitote	fiunto

POTENTIALIS.

Præ. Eam	cas	eat: eamus	catis	eant	Fiam	fias	fiat: fiamus	fiatis	fiant	
Im. Irem	irem	iretr	iremus	iretis	irent	Fierem	res	re: remus	retis	rent
Pe. Iverim	ris	rit: rimus	ritis	rint	Factus sim v fuerim, &c.					
Pl. Ivissem	ses	set: semus	setis	sent	Factus essem v fuisset, &c.					
Fut. Ivero	ris	rit: rimus	ritis	rint	Factus fuero, &c.					

INFINITIVVS.

Præ. & Imp. ire.	Perf. & Plusq. Ivisse.	Fut. Præ. & Imp. Fieri.	Per. & Plusq. factum esse v fu-
iram esse, Tres gerundii voces, Eandi, cundo,	isse Fut. Factum iri, v faciendum esse. Tres Gerunda-		
ndum, Supinam, Itum, Iu. Participium, præ-	du voces, Faciendi, faciendo, faciendum, Sup-		
entis, temporis, iens. Fut. iturus.	factu. Part. præ. temp. factus. Fut. faciendus.		

INDICATIVVS.

I am unwilling.

Præ. Volo	vis	vult: volumus	vultis	volunt	Nolo	non vis	non vult: nolumus	non vultis	non volunt
m. Volebam	bas	bat: bamus	batis	bant	Nolebam	bas	bat: bamus	batis	bant
Pe. Volui	isti	it: imus	istis	erunt v ere	Nolui	isti	it: imus	istis	erunt v ere
Pl. Volueram	ras	rat: ramus	ratis	rant	Nolueram	ras	rat: ramus	ratis	rant
Fut. Volam	les	let: lemus	letis	lent	Nolam	les	let: lemus	letis	lent

IMPERATIVVS.

Deest huic verbo modus Imperativus.

Præ,
Fut.

noli tu
nolito tu:

nolite Vos
nolite Vos

POTENTIALIS.

Præ. Velim	lis	lit: limus	litis	lint	Nolim	lis	lit: limus	litis	lint
m. Vellem	les	let: lemus	letis	lent	Nollem	les	let: lemus	letis	lent
Per. Voluerim	ris	rit: rimus	ritis	rint	Noluerim	ris	rit: rimus	ritis	rint
Pl. Voluisssem	ses	set: semus	setis	sent	Noluisssem	ses	set: semus	setis	sent
Fut. Voluero	ris	rit: rimus	ritis	rint	Noluero	ris	rit: rimus	ritis	rint

INFINITIVVS.

Præ. & Imp. velle;	Per. & Plusq. voluisse,	Præ. & Imp. Nolle. perf. & plusq. Noluissse, Fut.
Fut. deest. Part. Præ. temp. volens.	deest. part. præ. temp. Nolens,	

INDICATIVVS.

Præ. Fero	fars	fert: ferimus	fertis	ferunt	Feror	ferris v ferre	fertur: ferimur	rimini	runtur
m. Ferebam	bas	bat: bamus	batis	bant	Ferebar	barris v bare	batur: bamur	bimini	bantur
Pe. Tuli	listi	lit: limus	listis	lerunt v lere	Latus sum v fui, &c.				
Pl. Tuleram	ras	rat: ramus	ratis	rant	Latus eram v fueram, &c.				
Fut. Feram	res	ret: remus	retis	rent	Ferar	reris v rere	retur: remur	remini	rentur

IMPERATIVVS.

Præ. fer	ferat: feramus	ferte	ferant	erre ratur: amur	imini	antur
Fut. fertor	ferto: feramus	fertote	ferunto	ertor	tor: amur	iminor untor

POTENTIALIS.

Præ. Feram	ras	rat: ramus	ratis	rant	Ferar	feraris v ferare	ratur: ramur	ramini	rantur
m. Ferrem	res	ret: remus	retis	rent	Ferrer	reris v rere	retur: remur	remini	rentur
Per. Tulierim	rit	rit: rimus	ritis	rint	Latus sim v fuerim, &c.				
Pl. Tulisssem	ses	set: semus	senis	sent	Latus essem v fuisssem, &c.				
Fut. Tulero	ris	rit: rimus	ritis	rint	Latus fuero, &c.				

INFINITIVVS.

Præ. & Imp. Ferre.	Perf. plusq. Tulisse.	Præ. & Imp. Ferri. perf. & plusq. Latum esse v
Fut. Latum esse. Tres Gerundii voces, ferendi,	fuissse. Fut. Latum iri v Ferendum esse. Supinum,	
ferendo, ferendam, Supinam, Latum. Part.	Lat. part. præ. temp. Lat. Fut. Ferendus.	
præ. temporis ferens Fut. Laturus.		

Ego	tu	ille	nos	vos	illi
Pr. Sum	es	est:	Sumus	estis	sunt
	I am, thou art,	he is :	we are, ye are, they are.		
Im. Eram	eras	erat:	Eramus	eratis	erant
	I was, thou wast, he was;	we were.			
Pe. Fui	fuisse	fuit:	Fuimus	fuisitis	fuerunt
	I have been.				
Pl. Fuera	ras	rat:	Fueramus	ratis	rant
	I had been.				
Fut. Ero	eris	erit:	Erimus	eritis	erunt
	I shall or will be.				
I M P E R A T I V U S.					
Præ. Be	thou,	let him be;	let us be, be ye, let them be.		
Fut. Esto	tu, esto	ille: Simus	nos, effote	vos, finto	illi

P O T E N T I A L I S.

Præ. Sim	is	fit:	Simus	fitis	fint
	I may or can be.				
Im. Essem	esses	esset:	Essemus	essetis	essent
	I might, ought, would: should could be;				
Pe. Fuero	fuero	rit:	Fuerimus	ritis	rint
	I might, ought, would, should, could, have been.				
Pl. Fuiss	sem	ses	set:	Fuiss	semus
	I might, ought, would, should could had been.				
Fut. Fuero	ris	rit:	Fuerimus	ritis	rint
	I may or can be hereafter.				
I N F I N I T I V U S.					
Præ. & Imp.	Esse	to be.			
Perf. & Plus.	Fuisse	to have or had been.			
Fut.	Futurum esse	about to be hereafter.			
Part. præ. temp.	Ens	being.	Fut. futurus	about to be.	

A Short Treatise concerning Points, Notes and Accents, necessary for directing the Voice and Pronunciation, when one Reads or Declaims, and proportioning Sentences, in respect of their dependance, or government in construction.

Comma, is a note of short breathing in a sentence, where the sense is not perfected,

Semicolon; is a note of somewhat longer breathing, and hath a middle space betwixt a Comma and a Colon.

Colon: is a note of suspending the voice yet longer, and noteth the perfect part of a sentence, the whole sense being not yet finished.

Punctum. is a note of longest breathing, and is used when the sense is compleated, whether in one or many clauses.

Interrogation? is used when a question is asked

Exclama i n! when we express any thing with wonder,

Parenthesis () is when a sentence is put within another

Words before the least of these seven are called a Grammatical sentence, as 1 Cor. 13. 2. Though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge: and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains; and I have not charity, I am nothing.

Hyphen -- is used either when two whole words are united as Pale-face, or when we divide a word in syllabs, leaving one part in the end of the line and bringing the other part to the beginning of the next line

Dialysis or Diexis .. is used when a Diphthong is part.d into two syllabs as pi.ctai, or when one syllab is made two, as evol.uisse for evol.uisse.

Induction A is used to bring in a word interlined.

Apostrophus when a letter is cast out as dix'tin' for dixistine: And is often used to denote the Genitive case, as my Brother's Book.

Quotation " is used in the Margine, when we quote a sentence out of an Author.

Accute tone ^ is used to distinguish doubtful quantities, as Cécidi from cado: Cécidi from cado.

Grave tone ` above the last Vowel of a word tells the Reader that that word is an Adverb, which Mark of Grave tone, if the word wanted, it would be a Noun or some other part of Speech, as stultè, unà, leuò, quàm than, cùm seing.

Circumflex tone ^ is used over Ablatives in d and Genitives in us, as Musâ Manûs. 2. Over syllables long by nature, as legē in the perfect and future passive 3. Over words contracted by Syn-copa, as amâti, tibicen, aliss in the Genie. for alius. 4. Over ergô when it is taken for causâ.

Note of a long syllable =: of a short. v

Treatise concerning words which begin with Capital letters

Proper Names and surnames of Men, Women, Gods, Goddesses, Winds, Nymphes, Furies, Mountains, Towns, Ships, Horses, Mules, the Pronoun, I, and words derived from them as Cicero, Ciceronianus, Janus Januarius

Epithets or Titles of dignity as King Provost

Names and Terms of Arts Grammar.

Names of Feasts, as Pascha Easter

The first letter after a point, and the first letter of every verse.

Letters put for words must be Capitals, as S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus, S. P. D. Salutem Plurimam, Decret, Capitals are placed for proper Names of Men as A. for Aulus, M. for Marcus, D. D. Doctor of Divinity. M. A. Master of Arts. M. S. Manuscript.

De Participio

Participles have the signification of these Verbs from which they come.

Obf. 1. That some Participles derived from Deponents signifie also Passively as *testatus* witnessed, from the Deponent Verb *testor*; and *sequendus*, from the Deponent *sequor*.

Obf. 2: That only the Participles in *tus*, formed from common Verbs, signifie both Actively and Passively, as *veneratus*: in *du* only Passively, in *ns* and *rus* only Actively.

Participles of Active Verbs end in *ns*, or *rus*, as *amans*, *amaturus*.

Passives end in *us*; but *r* doth not go before *us*, as *amatus*, *amandus*.

Neutral Verbs Governing the Accusative, have also two Participles in the Passive voice, as *seminans*, *seminaturus*, *seminatus*, *seminandus*, and are Read Impersonally in the Passive as *curritur*, *seminatur*.

Some Deponent Verbs have three Participles, as *auxilians*. *auxiliatus*, *auxiliandus*, from *auxilior*, others have four, as *loquens*, *locuturus*, *locutus* *loquendus*.

Common Verbs have four, as *largiens*, *largiturus*, *largitus*, *largiendus*.

Impersonal Verbs have no Participles, except *penitens*, *penitendus*, *decens*, *lubens*, *libens*, *pertusus*, *pudens*, *pudendus*, *vigens*.

The future Participle of all Verbs, are formed Regularly from their *supins*, except *nasciturus*, *moriturus*, *nosciturus*, *futurus*, *oriturus*, *sonaturus*, *osurus*, & *argiturus*.

Participles ending in *ns* are of the present Tense: *rus* and *du* the future: in *tus*, *sus* and *xus*, *uus*, are of the *præterit*.

Tunicatus, *togatus*, *personatus*, *larvatus*, *ansatus*, *pedatus*, are Nouns and not Participles.

De Adverbio.

Signification, Comparison, Species and Figure are Accidences of Adverbs.

There are six principal Adverbs of Place, to which all the rest do Answer.

1. To *Ubi* where; *hic* here, *illic* there, *foris* without, *intus* within, &c. and they signifie rest or motion in a place.

2. To *Quo* whither; *huc* hither, *illuc* thither, *foras* out, *eo* to that place, &c. and they signifie motion to a place.

3. To *Unde* from whence; *hinc* hence, *isthinc* thence, *foris* from without, *cœlitus* from Heaven, &c. and they signifie motion out of a place.

4. To *Qua* by what way; *hac* this way, *illac* that way, *foris* by without, *ea* by that way, &c. and they signifie motion by a place.

5. To *Quorsum* on what side; *dextrorsum* on the right hand or side, *sinistrorsum* *laevorsum* on the left side, *antrorsum* forward, *retrosum* backward.

6. To *Quousque* how far; *hucusque* this far, *istucusque* that far.

Adverbs of Time are *nunc* now, *tunc* then, *heri* yesternight, *hodie* to day, *pridie* the day before, *alias* at another time, *nudiustertius* three days since.

Of Quantity, *parum* little, *minimè* very little, *satis* enough, *abunde* in abundance, *longissimè* furthest, *plurimum* at most, &c.

Of Quality, *benè* well, *maè* ill, *doctè* learnedly, *pulchrè* bravely, &c.

Of Number, *semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *septies* seven times, *iterum* again, &c.

There are many other Adverbs reduced to diverse Classes, as the Adverbs of Order, Interrogating, Doubting, Separating, Congregating, &c. but these are thought sufficient.

Obf. 1. That some Adjectives in the Neuter Gender put on the Nature of an Adverb, as *recens* newly, *orvum* forwardly, *sævum* cruelly, *perfidum* treacherously, &c.

Obf. 2. That some Adverbs in the Latine are Exponed by two or more words in the English, as *Virum* man by *man*. *Paulatim*, *sensim* by *little and little*. *Statim* by *and by*. *Verbatim* word for word. *Ostiatim* from door to door.

ACTIVA

DE PRÆPOSITIONE.

These one and thirty Prepositions following have always a Substantive Noun after them in the Accusative Case.

Ad, To,	penes, in the power of,	adversus against,	cis, on this side,	citra, without,	circiter about,	extra, without		
Erga, Towards,	apud, beside,	ante before,	secus, by,	trans, beyond,	ultra, beyond,	versus, towards,	ob, for,	infra below
Supra, Above,	post, after,	præter, besides,	propter, because of,		prope, nigh,	pone, behind,	secundum, according to	
Per, By,	circum, about,	circa, about,	contra, against,		juxta, by,	inter, between,	& intra, within,	

Quoad as to, is also a Preposition governing the Accusative, & usque is put after the Accusative which it governs, ut Italiam usque, even to Italy.

These sixteen Prepositions following have always a Substantive Noun after them in the Ablative Case.

<i>Hæ</i>	<i>voces,</i>	<i>sextum</i>	<i>donant,</i>	<i>Abs,</i>	<i>a,</i>	<i>tenus,</i>	<i>absque,</i>
				<i>From,</i>	<i>from,</i>	<i>even to,</i>	<i>without.</i>

<i>Ex. e,</i>	<i>de,</i>	<i>coram,</i>	<i>cum,</i>	<i>clam,</i>	<i>pro,</i>	<i>præ,</i>	<i>procul ac</i>
<i>Of,</i>	<i>of,</i>	<i>of,</i>	<i>before,</i>	<i>with,</i>	<i>out of the knowledge of,</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>for</i>
						<i>far off,</i>	<i>far off,</i>

<i>Adde</i>	<i>palam,</i>	<i>sine,</i>	<i>Pluralis</i>	<i>patrium</i>	<i>tenus</i>	<i>&</i>	<i>dat.</i>
<i>In the presence of,</i>	<i>without.</i>						

Procul & clam regunt etiam Accusat., ut procul urbem, clam uxorem.

These four following Prepositions have the Substantives after them, sometimes in the Accusative, sometimes in the Ablative.

Sub, Under,	super, above,	in, in,	subter, under.	casui, utrique.	junguntur utrique.
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In regit Accusativum, quando significat into, after, for, towards, against, upon, at, by, to, amongst, within, over, until, ut, Conjicere in ignem, In hunc modum fecit, De die in diem, Omitte hanc rem in præsens tempus, Pius in patrem. Crudelis in inimicos. Incidit in fratrem. Conjecit poculum in Alexandrum. Avaritia crescit in horas. Duxit in uxorem. Spargere voces in vulgum. Conjicere in fugam. Duci in mœnia. In usum meum. Dominatur in filios. In vices. In diem proximum.

Am, di, dis, re, se, con, ut, ambe, vulgo vocantur præpositiones Inseparabiles, Quia nihil significant extra compositionem, ut Ambio. I suit for; Diduco I divide; Distraho I draw asunder; Recipio I receive; Sepono I lay aside; Conduco I hire. Vesanus distracted; Ambecisus a paring about.

Ad & circiter are put sometimes Adverbially, as Occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor. Et tamen circiter tertia parte retenta. Quarta vigilia circiter Lentulus de muro cum custodibus nostris colloquitur. And post, as Longo post tempore venit.

Sub regit Accusativum quando significat, to, by or before. As sub umbram prope remus. Sub id tempus. Sub noctem. Desub Alpibus, under the Alpes.

Some Prepositions with their case are rendered Adverbially, as in immensum vastum. In obliquum, a cross or side long. In orbem a round. In posterum hence forward. In incertum at a venture. In totum wholly. In unguem exactly, in propatulo, abroad.

Sæpe præpositio subauditur, ut Habeo te loco parentis sc. in, Id lacrymat Virgo sc. propter.

Prepositions have many other significations, Acceptations and Elegancies, which they may know, I refer you to Mr. Coles Dictionary.

DE INTERJECTIONE.

The Passions or Motions of the Mind arise either from the apprehensions of good or evil. From the apprehension of good are these of admiring, *Papæ, O strange! Of Mirth ev- a, yax, hey brave. io, O fine; vaha, ha, ha! evhe, euhoe, hallow. Of Calling, O heus, cho, ehodum, so, so, come hither. Of Laughing ha, ha, he.*

From the apprehension of Evil are these. Of sorrow, *hoi, hei, oh, ah, oh, alas. Heu, heu, ehe, well-a-day; hem, ha, hum. Ehem, a lack. Of Dread at at, O strange. Of cursing malum, in a mischief. Væ, wo betide. Of Silence aust, pax, hush. Of Disdaining or shunning vah, away out. Phy phuy, fy, tush.*

In ejaculations are rhetorical Sentences, contracted for brevity sake; because being under a passion we cannot express our thoughts at large: as *alas! i. e. it is a miserable condition. And what Cales* they are said to govern, are true, governed by some word understood, as *O me miserum. Ic sentio.*

DE CONJUNCTIONE.

Figure is an Accidence of a Conjunction, as *nam namque: as also Power and Order. The Power of Conjunctions consisteth in joyning Sentences together, and is twofold, Co- pulative and Disjunctive.*

The Copulative Conjunctions do joyn both words and sense, as *Et, and: ac, and: que, and: atque, and: quoque, also: etiam, also: cum, both: and their contraires also: as nec, neither: neque, neither: neu, nor: neve, nor: &c. ut vir tum probus tum eruditus.*

The Disjunctive do joyn the words, but disjoyn the sense, *aut, ve, vel, seu, five, or: ut vel dies si vel nix. And these joyn words together with these Adverbs, quam, nisi, præterquam.*

The Order of Conjunctions is threefold, some are always placed in the beginning of sentences, as *nam, for: quare, wherefore: ac, but: aut, but: nec, nor: neque, nor: cu, or: five, or: si, if: nisi, unless: quin, but: & aut, vel.*

Some in the second, third, or fourth place of a Sentence, and these are *Quidem, in- deed: quoque, also: autem, but: vero, but: enim, for: The Inclinations que, ve,* e are only joyned to other words.

Some are placed indifferently where they can best come in, as *equidem, indeed, igitur* go, therefore: and others not named. And these joyn sentences.

A, AN, THE. THERE & IT U, V, W.

These Articles are	These words are Marks of Imper-	u, vowel, as unto.
marks of Substan-	sonal Verbs, and also of Passives and	v, consonant sounds something
ive Nouns, as	Neuters as,	like an f, as <i>vitis, a Vine.</i>
Book, Liber.	it repenteth me of sin,	W, German or Double, is ne-
an Angel, Angelus.	poenitet me peccati.	ver written in a Latine word,
the hand, Manus.	it is read, and it is run by us at once	and often distinguishes be-
is placed before	legitur & curritur nobis simul.	twixt English words, as
consonants.	there is one great error yea there are	foul ugly, sordidus. Fowl
is placed before	many small ones in this Theame.	of the Air, volucris.
vowels.	est unus insignis error, imo sunt	Duel combat, Monomachia
he before either.	plurimi exigui in hoc themate.	dwell in a house habito.

The way to know the Nominative of the Verb.

Say over the Sentence in your mind, and then express the Interrogative who or what before the Verb, and the answer will be the Nominative, as my Book wants the first leaf. Q: What wants? R: Book which is the Nominative of the Verb.

This same very way also you may know the Adjective of the Substantive.

Verbs after their words *utinam, cum, si, tametsi, etiamsi, licet, ut, &c.* are put in the Potential Mood, although the Mark of the Potential Mood be not in the English, as *wish I had heard this Lesson prescribed. I shall give you money when I return.*

The best way to syllabicate a Latine word, is to divide it distinctly unto Syllables, & when the S. sounds like the T or P, ask which it is, and whether the E be a Diphthong or Vowel.

De generales Regula Syntaxeos:

Dua Concordantiæ

&

Sex Regiminis.

Prefatio

De

Nomine Substantivo.

Verbum finiti Modi habet ante se **Nominativum** & post se casum quem **verbum** regit, ut, **Frater** fiet civis, **Ego** misereor sororis, **Pater** blanditur præceptor, **Mater** amat filiam, **Nos** caremus penis. **Venit** lectum lectionem, **Venit** ad scribendum versionem nobiscum.

Regula prima

De

Verbo Finiti Modi.

Verbum convenit cum **Nominativo** in numero & persona, ut **Præceptor** docet lectionem, **Discipuli** scripserunt thema, & **nos** ludimus, dum **alii** legunt.

Regula Secunda

De

Adjectivo.

Adjectivum **Nomen**, **Pronomen** aut **Participium** consentit cum **Substantivo** in **Numero** **Casu** & **Genere**, ut **Liber** meus caret primo folio, **Virtus** laudata crescit.

Regula tertia.

De

Regimine Nominativi Casus.

Nomen Substantivum positum post quædam, verba **Activa**, **Passiva**, **Neutra** **Deponentia** & **Communia**, regitur in **Nominativo**: ut **Feci** puer, **Egi** invitus **Habeor** dives. **Vocor** poeta, **Ambulo** rectus, **Sedeo** curvus, **Egredior** nudus, **Revertor** sanus. **Osculor** verecundus. **Amplector** modestus, **Currit** festinus.

Regula quarta

De

Regimine Genitivi casus.

Substantivum distinctivè positum post quinque partes **Orationis** regitur in **Genitivo**, ut **Frustum** carnis, **Herba** expulsiua veneni. **Illam** sororum, **fraudo** te juris, **Affatim** lignorum. **Tempus** tacendi. **Peritus** navigandi. **Ergo** illius. **Sat** fautorum, **Satis** vini. **Doctus** pilæ **Cum** Reliquis ex **Indice** **Regiminis**.

Explication

Of the two Rules of Concordance and

Six of Government.

The Preface

Concerning

The Substantive Noun.

Every **Substantive** in a **Sentence** is either before the **Verb** or after the **Verb**, if the **Substantive** be before the **Verb**, it must be put in the **Nominative Case** but if it be after the **Verb** it must be put in the **Case** which the **Verb** governeth as **He** is a boy. I pity him. **He** serves **John** hath lost his pen. and abused my **Book**.

RULE I.

Concerning

The Verb of the finite Mood.

In every **Sentence** there is a **Verb**, either before it self a **Substantive** in the **Nominative Case**, with which the **Verb** must agree in **Number** and **Person**, as **John** loves.

RULE II.

Concerning

The Adjective.

Every **Adjective** **Noun**, **Pronoun** or **Participle**, in a **Theam** or **Author**, hath a **Substantive**, with which **Substantive** the **Adjective** must agree in **Number**, **Case** and **Gender**, as my **Sister** did repeat a long **Lesson**.

RULE III.

Concerning

The Substantive after a Verb.

When a **Substantive** without a sign, is after the **Verb** **sum**, **fio**, **nuncupor**, **revertor** and **Verbs** of this kind, it seems to be governed in the **Nominative Case**, as I heard the bell when I was a boy. **He** went drunk to his own **House**. **He** was saluted a **Poet**. I came naked into the **World**. and I shall return naked. I worship **God** sincerely.

RULE IV.

Concerning

The Substantive with the sign OF.

When the sign **OF** is before a **Substantive** that **Substantive** must be put in the **Genitive Case**, as **James** hath an ounce of **Gold**. **We** are mindful of our **Duty**. **He** is mindful of **youths**. **He** standeth in need of **Money**, and of **wine**. **This** is not a place for playing with **Books**, but of reading them. I know him to be a **Mariner** most Skilled of **Navigation**.

Regula quinta.

De

Regimine Dativi casus:

Substantivum acquisitivè positum post quatuor partes Orationis regitur in Dativo, ut Pater patriæ, Utilis fratri. Dico omnibus, Audivi fratrem legentem tibi. Convenienter naturæ. Pecunia est mihi. Vaco colendo agromori succidendo, vineæ pastinandæ, Cum reliquis ex Indice Regiminis.

Regula sexta.

De

Regimine Accusativi casus.

Substantivum post *Verbum Activum* aut active significans regitur in Accusativo. Ut Amo Patrem. Veneror Deum. Loquor veritatem. Cum reliquis ex Indice Regiminis.

Regula septima.

De

Regimine Vocativi casus.

Substantivum post O, heus, ohe, pro, proh, ah, vah regitur in Vocativo ut Jacobe, heus Georgi, ohe libelle Prohi sancte Jupiter, ah Virgo infelix, Vah mea Aniphila.

Regula octava.

De

Regimine Ablativi casus.

Substantivum significans Instrumentum, Causam, Modum actionis, Tempus, Preteritum & terminum vel excessum Comparationis regitur in Ablativo sine præpositione, et interdum Ablativus iste est absolutus. ut Scribo calamo. Pallidus morte. Taceo pudore. Canto submissa voce, & gravi accentu. Hesternâ nocte mi librum asse meliorem tuo tribus assibus. Legatis Romam missis egerunt de pace. Est multo doctior fratre suo Jacobo, at Jacobus est altior illo uno pede. Discipuli interpretati sunt lectiones die Veneris horâ undecima. Nobis legentibus vos luditis, idque præsentente Præceptore. Anna soror tua natu maxima auxiliata est Jacobo fratri meo natu minimo scandere arborem triginta pedes v pedibus altam.

RULE V:

Concerning

The Substantive with the sign TO

When the sign TO is before a Substantive, that Substantive must be put in the Dative Case, as a Patron to all men doth evil to no man. He did sit next my brother. Teach thou my Son to me. He spoke these words unprofitably to himself. A new Book is to thee. I am not at leisure to my Theam writing, but to my Version reading. An easie Theam is a profitable lesson to boyes.

RULE VI.

Concerning

The Substantive after an Active Verb.

When a Substantive without a Sign, is put after a Verb of Action, it must be governed in the Accusative Case, as I read my Lesson. I embrace the truth. These women did speak many lies and false reports, that they might shew their power.

RULE VII.

Concerning

The Substantive with the sign O.

When the sign O or these words so, ho, oh, ah, alas, away, out, well-a-day, are before a Substantive, that Substantive must be put in the Vocative Case. as O William, Ho Man. ah little Knif. well-a-day fair maid Out my Ann.

RULE VIII.

Concerning

The Substantive with the sign with, &c.

When these signs with, in, by, for, than, upon, on, at, since, after, having, being, through and while are before a Substantive, that Substantive must be put in the Ablative case, without a Preposition. He hath smitten me with his left hand. He came from London on a Thursday at three a clock upon the third of August, where a woman did bear Twins at one and the same birth in the space of an hour. They had perished for hunger, unless the General had timously bought bread for much Gold, and that for the sake of so necessary a War. Three days since we were obliged by a Law of this School to buy paper better than this. Your Lesson being repeated (having obtained liberty of going out) you always play at the Hand Ball, even while the Master is teaching in the School after his own manner, and this I heard three days since. I blushed through ignorance. He is a Master by wholesome Advice.

C

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A spiro primo labori <i>I favour</i>	3 <i>I threaten thee delaying with</i>	D ispolio <i>I rob of</i> 4 c 7
A stipulor irato <i>I agree with</i>	3 C omprehendo illum <i>taucibus</i>	4 D issentio <i>I dissent from</i>
A spicio adolescentulam <i>I look upon</i>	<i>I take hold of him by the jaws</i>	D oleo calum <i>I am sorry for</i>
A sto <i>I stand at, wait upon</i> 3	3 C onqueror multa <i>I complain of</i>	D olet mihi caput <i>my head grie</i>
A ffectus sanguine <i>accustomed to</i>	6 C ompello virum <i>I speak to the man</i> 4	D irecto <i>I speak evil of</i>
A ffero Regem <i>I take the Kings part</i>	C onstitit mihi sanguine <i>it cost me</i>	D iscordat avaro parvus, <i>differen</i>
A ffurgo patri <i>I honour by standing</i> 3	3 C onso no moribus <i>I am consistent</i>	D esisto incerto <i>I leave off</i> (<i>fr</i>)
A ffertur tibi de maximis rebus	3 C onvivo <i>I live with</i> (<i>with</i> 3	D issidens rebus suis <i>despairing of</i>
A ffertur tibi utrumq; <i>I agree with</i>	C ontigit potentibus <i>it befallerh</i>	
A ttinet ad me <i>it belongeth to me</i>	C onvenit rebus tuis <i>it's fit for</i>	
	C ontradio <i>I contradict</i>	
A ccedo tibi <i>I assent to thee</i>	3 C redo hoc tibi <i>ut testi</i> 4 c 7	D eficio a Gallo ad Angli <i>I rev</i>
A ccedo te <i>v ad te</i> <i>I come to thee</i>	4 C retus <i>born of</i> 6	D efficiunt me solatia, <i>forsake me</i>
A blum domo <i>I am from home</i>	6 C retus <i>born of</i> 6	D eficit mihi <i>it is wanting to me</i>
A blum tibi <i>I help thee not</i>	3 C uro corpus <i>I take care of</i>	4 D etecit me <i>it hath forsaken me</i>
A mor meus <i>my love to another</i>		D etrabo socios <i>I draw off</i> (<i>fr</i>)
A mor mei <i>another's love to me</i>	C aveo alicui <i>I save from getting harm</i>	D etrabo famam <i>v de fama</i> <i>I de ra</i>
A mor regis <i>reciprocal love</i>	C aveo aliquem, ab aliquo <i>I hinder</i>	D o tibi literas <i>I give letters to cam</i>
A mans vini <i>a drunkard</i>	<i>from doing harm to me</i>	D oliteras ad te <i>I direct for you</i>
A mans vinum <i>a modrat drinker</i>	3 C aveo periculum, <i>mutually</i>	D octus grammaticæ <i>skilled of</i> (<i>v</i>)
A mulor tibi <i>I envy thee</i>	4 C aveo hominem <i>I am aware of</i>	D octus grammaticam <i>learned it</i>
A mulor te <i>I imitate thee</i>	4 C aveo capiti <i>I take care of</i>	
A udio, ausculto te <i>I hear thee</i>	3 C ano receptui <i>I sound a retreat</i>	D espero salutem <i>v de salute</i>
A udio ausculto tibi <i>I obey thee</i>	C ano progressui <i>I sound a march</i>	D igladior tibi tecum <i>v in te</i>
A ffertatur mihi <i>he flatters me</i>	C ano bellicum <i>I give sign to fight</i>	D erogo legi legem <i>v de lege</i>
A ffertatur omnia <i>he approves of all</i>	C onduco rationibus reip. <i>I advan</i>	D issentio, d fideo tibi, a te <i>v cum</i>
A brogotibi magistratum <i>I depose</i>	C onfido arcæ <i>I trust to</i> (<i>tage</i>)	D occo te lectionem <i>v tibi</i>
A brogo legi <i>v legem</i> <i>I repeal</i>	C onduco domum <i>I hire a house</i>	D ominor tui, tibi, in tuos, in tu
A nnuo id capite <i>I consent to that</i>	C onfido facilitate causæ <i>I rely upon</i>	D ono te equo <i>v tibi equum</i>
A nnuo oranti <i>I favour</i>	C onsulo tibi <i>I counsel v advise thee</i>	D uco causam a te, de te, ex te, p
A ffideo Atherbalen dextrâ <i>fit upon</i>	C onsulo te <i>I consult thee</i>	D ffido tibi <i>v de te</i> (<i>te, apud</i>)
A ffideo huic negotio <i>I am eager</i>	C onsulo in te <i>I discern against thee</i>	E dus Marte <i>born of Mars</i>
A ffideo infano <i>I am like</i> (<i>upon</i>)	C onsulo salutem <i>I look to my safety</i>	E ffatus barren, weak of
A ffideo <i>I wait upon</i> 4	C onsulo boni <i>I take in good part</i>	E geus omnium <i>needy of</i> 2 v
A ffideo mentem <i>I sit at</i> 3	C ontingit mihi <i>it befallerh me</i>	E geo Græcis literis <i>I need</i> 2 v
	C ontingit me <i>it toucherh me</i>	E muugo <i>I rob of</i>
A ccingo me operi <i>v ad opus</i>	C upio tibi <i>I favour thee</i>	E rubeo <i>ashamed of</i>
A cquiesco huic rei <i>v in hac re</i> (<i>nam</i>)	C upio te <i>I long for thee</i>	E icogo <i>I bestow upon</i>
A dum pugnae, in pugna <i>v ad pug-</i>		E rubeo

subeo	ashamed of	4	Idoneus mihi fit for me	3	Impendet te malum near thee	
acidit animo	forgotten	3	Ignoro hanc rem ignorant of	4	Immoror hastæ v studiis I dy upon	
spavescō	feared for	4	Improbo consilium I disapprove of	Immoror nido I sit upon		
ors lucis without light		2	Impendo curam rosariis (on	Immoror terrenis I insist upon		
onero tibi humerum pallio		4	Imminet exilio studies the destructi	Insto cedentibus I press hard upon		
pecto semen I wait for		3	Impero pecuniam civitati I com-	Insto operi I am eager upon		
pedit reipublicæ expedient for		3	mand the City to afford Money	Insto rectam viam I keep (men		
pers lucis, meum, fortunis.		4	Imploro te I beg help of thee	4	Incessit hominibus sterilitas grieves	
pedio te curis I free of the	4	6	Imprimo I print upon	4	Incessit mihi cupido comes upon	
atus armis free of v wanting		6	Immorior hostibus I dy upon	3	Incubo pecuniæ I set my heart on	
quo te bonis I rob thee of	4	6	Imperito oppido I rule over	3	Incubo ova I hatch eggs	
probo fugam I cast up flight	4		Instar vici non urbis like to	2	Inscor discipulis I am angry at	
timesco	feared for	4	Infigo vulnera reipublicæ	4	3	Inscor vicem tuam sorry for
paveo sonum feared at the sound		4	Inhio lucro I gape after	3	Insum	present at 3
torqueo senatui extort from			Increpito tibi ignaviam I upbraid	3	Inest serenitas in vultu is in	
			thee with	3	Insideo equo I sit upon	
pedio me ærumnis I free of			Increpo tibi moras I chide for	3	4	Insideo arcem, itinera I invest
pedio Cererem canistris I offer			Incommodo gnato I disadvantage	3	Insulto bonis, in bonos I insults over	
cidit verbum nobis fallen from			Indigeo artis, rebus I need (bus	3	Insulto solo I leap on	
cidit uxore he hath lost his miss:			Inhæreo matri, vestigiis, voluptati-	3	Interest lectioni in lectione	
cido ab Archilocho I differ from			Inhæret oculis peccatum ever before	2	Interest amnis is betwixt (difference	
quo tibi vestem v te veste. (domo.			Inops consilii wanting	2	Interest stulto et bellæ quid what	
ceo, egredior domum, domo v ex			Inimicat urbes in a sets at variance	3	Inest sermoni authoritas is believed	
Assidio omnia, honoram, I			Inimicor I hate 3	3	Insensus illi sum he is angry at me	
loath 4	2		Insisto tenuioribus exemplis I insist	3	v I at him	
amulor sacris, I serve a Priest	3		Insurgo tibi I rise against thee (upon	3	Incumbo studiis, ad vel in studia	
idens animi fearing nothing	3		Insisto vestigiis I follow foot for foot	3	Incumbo remis ad v in remos	
ido nocti, eloquio I trust in	3		Insidunt apes floribus, verba me-	3	Innitor hastæ, hastâ, v in hastam	
atus Austris, armis full of	6		moræ, vitium pectoribus.	3	Induo tibi v te tunicam v tunicâ	
ormido illum I am fear'd for	4		Insudo I sweat at 3	3	Inferno equum penula v penulam	
ietus trusting 6	6		Inservio I serve 3	3	Illudo capto vel captum (equo	
ustro disappoint of 4	7		Inluco corpori, partui I come in use	3	Illudo, insulto alicui, aliquem v in	
ustrior I disappoint of 4	6		of v accustom with	3	aliquem	
ustrior I am disappointed of 6	6		Insideo vitæ tuæ I ensnare	3	Interdico tibi carnem, tibi v te car-	
ugio patriam, conspectu flee from	7		Insero manum tibi in sinum I put	3	ne v de carne	
raudo te pecuniâ I cheat thee of	7		Insulto I triumph over 3	3	Indulgeo me, mihi iram, v i. æ	
ruor amantate I enjoy 6	6		Insero invidiam hominibus I in-	3	Irideo I laugh at 3 v 4	
			Intermicat aurum squamis (grast	3	Incumbit affirmanti probatio the	
eneror tibi I lend to thee for rent			Intermisceo I mix 3	3	affirmer must prove his assertion.	
eneror abs te I borrow upon rent			Interfero oscula verbis mix with	3	Ates mihi v me unknown to	
			Interfuso I sound among 3	3	Lamentor partem I mourn for	
ungor officium v officio. 4	6		Interfuso negotiis, querelis, precibus	3	Lator casum tuum I am glad at	
			Intervenio tabulæ come into	3	Laboro febris I am sick of 6	
Emo casum tuum I lament for			Invigilo pecuniæ I watch eagerly for	3	Lenocinor tibi I cajol 3	
Gnarus impendentium ma-			Invidus rebus meis envious at	3	Latro cervinam pellam I bark at	
loram knowing			Invisa diis sermo envied by	3	Lugeo fratrem I mourn for	
Gratificor deum hominibus			Invideo tibi divitias I envy thy	3	Lator de casu tuo.	
Grator diis, I thank			Invideo Troadas, virtuti, 3 v 4	4	Loquor tibi ad te vel tecum.	
Gaudeo id I rejoyce at that	4		Insolens belli unacquaint with	2	Mando curam viarem tibi re-	
Gaudeo Diana I rejoyce in	6		Iratus ei angry at him	3	commend the care	
Glorior id v de eâ re I boast of			Incessit regibus discordia came upon	3	Mando memoria I get perquire	
Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hac re, de,			Faro Stygias undas I swear by	3	Maledico viro I speak evil of 3	
in v pro hac re.			Incoram sui j. bebat plagas irrogari	3	Malefacio tibi I wrong thee 3	
Horreo hostes I am afraid of 4			in his presence	3	Matura viro virgo, ripe for 3	
Horresco futuros mortus			Ignosco hoc I am ignorant of that	3	Meditor fugam I think upon 4	
Habito casas v in casis. (mensarum			Igaosco delictis I pardon faults	3	Minor tibi crucem I threaten with	
Indoleo successorum Minervæ			Impono tibi I deceive thee	3	Minitor horribilia purpuratis	
grieved at			Impono arcæ I put in a chest	3	Miseror laborum tuorum I pity	
Iacto eq uos, genus I boast of			Impono mentæ I set upon the table	3	Miseresco regis Arcadiæ	
Ingemo I mourn at 4	4		Impono finem curis I end	3	Morigeror voluptati I obey	
Ingemisco huic malo I mourn for 3	3		Impertio aliq ad studiis I bestow	3	Ministro regi pocula	
Injicio manum collo I lay about			Impertio v te salute v tibi salutem	3	Morior febris I dy of 6	
Injuriar I injure 3	3		Impendat capiti gladium hings over	3		
Indoleo malis tuis (grieved at 3	3					
Indignor casum tuum sorry for 4	4					

Miror laborem I wonder at (qua re
Moneo aliquem, alicuius rei, vnde ali-
Multo te hereditate I fine thee in
Manet te sat 7 destruction remains to
Maneo promissis I keep
Memini doloris, numeros
Medicor ictum, senibus I cure
Moderor genibus, maria, lingua
Medere vulneribus iniquitatum,
quas cum res adversae sint minus
mederi possit.

Natus Venere born of
Nocco alteri I hurt another
Nuda urbs praedio wanting
Nudatus defensoribus murus
Nudo arbores foliis I make bare of
Nucor hastae, hastae vel in hastam
Navo studium tibi vel in te,

Obero oculis I wander before
O murmur precibus tuis
Obstrepi alter alteri every one mut-
ters against another

Obedio Magistratibus,
Obtempero patri I obey
Obvictor aere x I wrestle against
Obloquor illi I contradict
Obnitor usitatis rebus I oppose the
usual practick

Obsequor imperio, senibus, animo
Obstisto libidini, ventis I resist
Obsto tibi I hinder thee
Obtrigit mihi it hath befallen me
Obtreto illi I speak evil of
Obviam eo conatibus resist
Obvio superbiae nobilitas is.
Obvia signa signis opposita
Obsecundo I obey

Occurro vehementi morbo I prevent
Occurro capro I encounter
Occumbo mori I dy
Offendo hominem I meet with
Offensus patribus hated by & offended
at the senators

Officio memoriae I hurt
Opto necem I wish for
Operior tarum I wait for
Ogganio ei I mutter against
Oro finem maiorum I pray for
Opitulator inopi plebi I help
Orbo te sensibus, luce I rob of
Orbus altero lumine wanting
Ortus Jove descended of
Obrepi civitati I steal in upon
Obrepi te famas, si clamabis.
Oleo terram I smell of
Olse nardo I smell with
Obsequi o agmen, castris I ride before
Obliviscor noctis, Graios
Obtreto laudibus v laudes
Occumbo morti, mortem v morte
Opus est fratri trium librorum, tres
libros, tribus libris, tres libri sunt
opus fratri.

Paciscor inducias I bargain for
Palleo pontum I am pale at
paveo omnia I am feared of
Pareo promissis, dictis, gular.
Palpor mulieri I flatter
Patrocino homini, fidei
Pascor sylvis I feed upon
perplacet mihi it pleaseth much
persuadeo mihi hoc idem 4 c7
percontor illum I ask at him
Pereo fame I dy of hunger
Pereo puellam I dy for love of
Ploro I mourn for
Prandeo olus dine upon
Placeo tibi I please thee
Praecipio tibi I command you
posthabeo seria ludo 4 c7
Postpono famam pecuniae 4 c7
Praeficio te arci I set thee over
Praeco tibi verba iurandi
Praepono lucram sopori, quieti.
Praeponderat honestas militati out-
Praesum, exercitui, I rule (neghs
Praevortor Hebrum suga I outrun
Privo patriam aspectu I rob of
Prognatus Pelope descended of
Pulso fores I chap at
Probo sententiam I approve of
Potior auto, regno.

Praeteris me haec res I am ignorant
Potens multa able to do much
Potens viri, regni able for. (culty
patiens frigus suffering it with diffi-
patiens rigoris suffering cold easily
Peto librum illi I seek to him
Peto illum libro I pursue
Prospicere prandio to provide for
P. aspicio Cyclopa I behold
Prospicio tibi I take care of thee
Provideo ei frumentariae v remitu-
mentariam I provide for
provideo tempestates I foresee
pridie Nonarum v Nonas day before
Postidie Iduum v Idus day after
precor Deum, Deo I pray to God.
Pecor mala tibi I pray for to
Parco talenta gnatis I spare
Parco pecuniam, sumptui, flectui.
Pertaxus ignaviam suam angry at
Pertaxus thalami weary of
Praecurro te x ate I am older
Praecurrunt signa rebus go before
Praecido agmen I go before
Praecedunt fortunae vestris meae
Praluceo tibi I carry light before
Praluceo majoribus I excell
pralucet Baiis Lutetia more pleasant
Praefideo urbi, sitorum I rule (than
Praesto tibi v te iustitia I surpass
Praestat vicem positivi supplies the
Praestat nobis amor.

potior auro vi, eius regni
prosum multis, ad pacem
Pugno tibi, tecum, cum te
Palpor alicui raro aliquem
Potior patria commoda

Queror hanc rem v de hac re
Queror Caesari cum Caesare

Renuncio te Consulem I de-
clare

Renuncio tibi id I warn thee of

Renuncio I give over

Reiscisco rem I know of

Reluctor

Refragor Veneri I resist

Repugnat amicitiae simulatio

Resistit libidini vis tribunitia

Reprehendo studia aliena

Refero I speak of

Refero patrem I am like to

Responsio palato I check v offend

Refugio I fly back from

Refero rem tenari I give account
to the senate cuiusque erat

Refero rem ad senatum I propose
refer, remit the matter to be decid-
ed by the senate, I seek the report
the house, et senatoris erat.

Recipio ministerium I undertake

Recipio tibi I promise to you

Recipio te I receive thee

Recipio me domum I go home

Rego te veniam vate

Recordor meriti, triumphos 2 v 4

Reminiscor virtutis, amicos 2 v 4

Spero alitius I aim at higher things

Sapit haeresin vox looks like

Satus Saturno descended of

Servit posteritati optimus quisq;

Sibillat me populus hisses at

Sentio vestros honores I am sen-

Sopio illum I put asleep (sible of

Siro linguam honores I thirst

Sonat hominem vox sounds like (for

Spolio amic 7 fama I rob of 4 c7 6

Spero salutem I hope for

Spiro divin 7 odorem I smell of

Succenseo id I am angry at

Superlede labori I pass the difficulty

Specto contumeliam eius I aim at

Stupreo donum I am astonished at

Sto tibi magno, Pluria I coast

Supereminaco omnes I stand above

Subjaceo I ly beneath

Subjicio I put under

Subolet uxori my wife suspects

Subvenio laboranti I help

Suadet somnos nox advises to 4 v 3

suffragor legi I vote for

Supervivo I out live

Supplicor

applico huic I supplicat him
studeo sapientiae I study
appetitor miserrimo seni I help
citor I ask at v of
incipio munus I undertake.

satisfactio omnibus I satisfy
satisfacio I pay

studeo hoc uny I desire this one thing
studeo huic uni in hoc uny, in hoc
uno I set my self for

similis patris in manners like
similis patri bodied like

impono dentes teræ I sow
impono colla jugo I yoke
impero captæ urbi I out live

impero overcome 4

improvenit munientibus Marcellus
improvenio cura I come after 3

insufficio filium illi I put in place of
insufficio malis animus insufficient for

improsum labori I overcome

improsum filio I outlive

improsum arma spoliatis reman to

insufficio diis infernis I fully satisfy.

insileo hæc v de his I am silent of

inscedo testam, penatibus I enter

inscentio amanti, id angry at

inscribo tibi v ad te.

insceco vera I am Glent of

insollo risum I take up a laughter

insremo I tremble at

insrepido umbram feared at v for

insrempo mihi I restrain my self

insrempo remp, legibus I rule

insv4

insWords Governing Substantives, either without the
Marks of Cases, or contrair thereto.

6 **G**Odly men do oppose those lusts, which Ori-
3 ginal Sin hath planted in them. He hath taken
4 the Money from me, which my Father sent me, three
5 pence, to buy Books. Who would suffer a younger
6 brother to play the parts of a Father in the presence
7 of a elder Brother. The Oration, which ye declaimed
8 on Thursday did please me very much. Take hold of
9 this Dog by the foot, which hath bitten through my
10 hand. The fabulous poets do feign that Neptune
11 rises up the Sea from the lowest bottom. Make haste
12 with this Version which thou hast to write, Shut the
13 door upon this Rogue. I am not frustrat of my
14 expectation as yet.

insWords Governing Different Cases under different
Significations.

insAssent to thy Opinion, yet I will not come to
3 thee. Let us imitate good men and not envy
4 them. Whom you hear, him obey. He who would
5 utter this man must approve of all his sayings and
6 doings. The King will depose him from the Pre-
7 sidentship, because he will not repeal the Decree which
8 he made the last Month. If I sit at Table these
9 three days, I will sit upon my Uncles right hand.
10 My love towards the Inhabitants of this City doth
11 outweigh their love to me. Although I am absent
12 from home, yet no body can say that I help not the
13 family.

3 Temperatum est templis they ab-
4 stained from the Churches

3 Tempero socios I govern (from

3 Tempero focis v a locis I abstain

4 Timeo, me uo, vereor tibi I am a
fraud lest some evil befall thee.

3 Timeo, me uo, vereor te v ate I am
fear'd lest ye hurt me.

4 **U**lciscar te I will revenge my
self upon thee

Utor facili præceptore I have

Ufus est fratri tribus assibus

Utilis mihi profitable for

Utile ad multa medicamenta.

3 **V**ereor famam I am fear'd for
Vendico honorem mihi I claim

Vacuofactus turpi sentina purged of
a base crew

Victito lacte I live upon

Vivo annum I live for a year

Vilis cheap of

Voco illum nomine I call upon

Versor tibi ante ocula noctesque
dieque.

Vaco Philosophia I study

Vaco culpa I want a fault

Vacat mihi nullum tempus aut a
forensi Dictione aut a cogitando

4 Vaco animo I have nothing to do

Vacat mihi I am at leisure

4 Vaco populo I am free of v serve

4 Vacua pecunia not bearing rent

3 Vacuus equus a led horse

Vacuus virum weak

Vacuus virum weak

Vacuis curis v a curis free of

Viduis phatetrâ wanting, void of

Viduo urbem civibus I empty

Viduatum regnum lumine hell

Voveo I pray for 4

Voveo templum Jovi I vow to build

Vescor glande v glandem I eat v

live upon

Velificor honori I seek after

Velificatus Athos

Vescuntur escis et potionibus

Vescuntur aves ea quæ rapuerunt pe-

dibus.

Regentia eisdem casus sub Diversa
Significatione.

Corripio sagittas manu I take hold of

Corripio iudices clamore I reprove

Faveo virgini I favour

4 Faveo faucibus, linguæ sparing of 3

Insundo venenum filio I pour into

Insundo vinum humeris I pour upon

Infero manum tibi I lay hands on

Infero bellum, cladem, damam tibi

Infero sermonem I bring in a dis-

course

Immitto socios portis I let in at

Immitto flumina terris let in upon

Oblum illi I prejudice him.

Oblum orationi I hinder

Succurrit miseris he helps (mind

Succurrit illud mihi it comes in my

Succubuit morbo he died of

Succubuit animo he fainted.

Words Govern ng different Cases under the same
Signification.

THe youngest Brother should not go before the
eldest, nor stand before him. Was you at
Prayers yester day morning. Your dog excels
mine. This Pen is not fit for my Writing. Good
Schollars do help one another very much. I will blot
your Face with ink, unless ye acquiesce to my Opini-
on.

Words Governing the same Cases under different
Significations.

If you favour your Brother, be sparing of his Mo-
ney. Though I lay Violent hands on you, yet I
will do you no harm. It comes not in thy mind that
thou must help the poor and needy. These who are
faint hearted, or despair of Comfort offend of that
Disease. He did both let in the Thief at the door,
and water in upon my Papers.

Words which have two English words for their Signi-
fication.

You seem to take no care of your Health. Take
hold of thy Sword with thy Right Hand. Ye
should rather take your Father's part than your Bro-
ther's. Blot out this word. Do not cast up this
Crime to your Brother. He put his left hand about
the Maids neck. Cut off this finger. Christians
should not speak evil one of Another.

IN

IN PRÆFATIONEM.

De Substantivo.

Reg. Subs. 1. Verbum Infinitivi modi habet Accusativum ante se, ut Rumor est fratrem tuum amare Annam incolam Edinburgi v Edinburgensem.

Exc. 1. Imperativus modus in secundâ personâ habet vocativum ante se cum quo convenit ut Verbum cum Nominativo, ut amice veni, amici venite, & etiam utimur Vocativo Plurali cum uni loquimur, ut Vos O Coliope precor aspirate canenti, sed hoc fit per modum eminentiæ.

Reg. 2: Subs. Gerundia, Supina & Participia regunt post se casum suorum verborum, ut Causa legendi lectionem. Veni scriptum Thema; Vidi te carentem libro.

Explic: Substantives after Gerunds, Supins and participles must be put in the Case which their Verbs governs, and this either is known by the eight general Rules, or Index Regiminis.

Reg. Sub. 3. Verbum unum ab alio Verbo, Participio aut Nomine regitur in Infinitivo aut Supino, ut, Jubeo te dicere veritatem. Alteris conantibus tueri pontem. Ivit lusum pilâ. Conductus fui coctum non vapulatum. Indignum auditu. Erat tum dignus amari. Audax omnia perpeti gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas. Amor cognoscere casus nostros. Tempus solvere spumantia colla equum.

Obs. 1. The Infinitive is often put for the Indicative, as Criminibus terrere novis for terrebatur, but coepit seems rather to be understood.

Reg. Sub. 4. Cum duo Substantiva significant unam & eandem rem ponuntur in eodem casu, ut Frater Jacobus non amat sororem Annam.

Exp. Two Substantives (either before or after a Verb) joyned together without O F, be twixt them must be put in one and same Case that is to say, the last must be put in the Case wherein the first is, as my Uncle William hath sent his Son John to Rome the Chief City of Italy. My Sister Catharine did serve your Grand-father at London the greatest City of England, the space of three years, and that for no reward.

Obs. 2. Substantives thus joyned may be of different numbers two ways. 1. Where one of the two wants the singular number; as My brother John is gone to Athens the learnedst Town in Greece. I see John the delight of his Mother. 2. Where one of the two is a Collective, as Woocers a luxurious multitude doth rush against me,

Exc. 2. Impersonalia nullum ante se casum habent, sed eorum regimen melius ignoscitur ex sequentibus exemplis; Ut poenitet, pudet, dispudet. Jacobum peccati vel peccasse. Miseret, miserescit Christum peccatoris. Tædet, pertædet, piget fratrem vitæ vel vivere. Delectat, Juvat, decet filium legere, potius quam, lectio delectat filium, &c. Facies non omnibus una est, nec diversa tamen qualem decet esse fororum, Misertum est Regem virginis, Pudrum est Patrem consilii, Pertæsum est Fratrem levitatis. Quid agitur vobis? Legitur nobis. Licet tibi scribere. Te may write.

Obs. 3. Nominativus ante Verbum tribus modis subauditur. 1. Pronomen primæ v secundæ personæ raro exprimitur nisi fuerit emphasis, ut Nos hominem accusavimus, vos damnastis. 2. Homines ante aiant, ferunt, perhibent, ut Lolium, ut aiant, facile crescit, difficulter perit. 3. Deus v Natura ante hæc verba, fulminat, tonat, ningit, pluit, corruscet, &c.

Obs. 4. Aliquid pro Nominativo ante verbum ponitur sex Modis. 1. Infinitivus sine casu, ut legere & non intelligere negligere est. 2. Infinitivus cum Accusativo ante se, ut Tyrannos vivere non expedit Reipublicæ, per dictum, ut aiant. 3. Infinitivus cum casu post se, ut Seni verba dare difficile est. 4. Finitus modus cum nominativo ante se, ut Quod tyranni vivant non expedit Reipublicæ, per appellatum, ut aiant. 5. Adverbium cum casu post se, ut, Partim virorum sunt occisi. 6. Voces Materialiter sumptæ, ut Amo est verbum.

Obs. 5. Quis poterit loqui de se in prima personæ pluralis numeri honoris, festivitatis, vel efficii gratia. Ut Populo imposuimus & oratores visi sumus ait Cicero de se, Nunquam loquimur de alio in secundâ persona nisi cum genus significamus. Ut Quæ vestra libido est, esse peregrino captus amore potes, ubi Penelope scribens ad Ulysses taxat totum virorum genus, vestra libido. Raro in tertia nisi invidiæ causa, ut Cum ad uxores ventum est, tum fiunt senes, ubi vocat Chremetem senes.

Obs. 6. Substantives and the Relative also after Prepositions, Interjections and Adverbs must be put in the Case which they Govern, as ante Horam Decimam. Sine Libro. pridie absolutionis. Vah inconstantiam ad quam perveni.

Obs. 7. Though the Relative qui quæ quod with Substantive be before the Verb, or Participle, yet it is governed by them, as if it were after them, as hic Liber quem ego Amo, cujus ego ego, cui ego parco, quo ego careo, quem empturus sum, cui nostrum pariturus es.

Obs. 8. Gerundium in di regit Genitivum vice Accusativi, ut Composui hunc librum gratiâ instituendi puerorum vel pueros.

Obs. 9. Ornatus loquimur per Gerundivum quam per Gerundium, ut, Causa habendæ pecuniæ tibi famior, potius quam, Causa habendi pecuniam. Petenda est nobis pax, potius quam petendum est nobis pacem. Consumpsi horam in componendo hoc Themate, in legendis vestris orationibus. Hoc creandi precoris, Gloriæ generandi mellis, Laborandi in colendo agro, in conficienda epistola. Ne quæ bene gerendæ rei facultatem dimittat. Nam Gerundivum convenit cum Substantivo in numero, casu & genere.

Obs. 10. Gerundium in *dum* significans necessitas regit Dativum, ut Legendum est nobis. Iterandum est eadem ista mihi, potius quam, Eadem ista sunt iteranda mihi *v* a me. Moderandum est mihi linguæ, Tacendum est mihi: At non, P. Clodio mortuo usitatis jam rebus obviandum est Miloni; Peto locum ad condendum urbem, ad condendam urbem, condendæ urbi.

Obs. 11. Oratio multo utitur Gerundio in *dum* & passive & active significante, quæ Infiivo aut Supino, ut, Persii carmen ad intelligendum est difficile. Nescis præceptum ad loquendum, bene etiam dicitur, Inter coenandum. Inter legendum. Antedemandum.

Obs. 12. Nomina quædam pro Participiis posita regant Casum Verborum a quibus derivantur, ut præscius futura, populabandus agros, Gratulabundus patriæ exspiravit. Osus, exosus, perosus, peratus ignorantiam, vitam.

Reg. Sub. 5. Verbum Compositum regit aliquando casum Præpositionis cum qua componitur, ut Adito præceptorem, Extrudam te ædibus, Exeo, egredi ex templo, & templum *v* ex templo.

Reg. Sub. 6. Responsivum convenit cum Interrogativo in casu, ut Quo cares? libro? Quem quæris? fratrem. Cujus est hic liber, Fratris. Debua Responsiva sunt danda Interrogativis ut Quis es? Jacobus, Quid es? homo. Qualis es? albus. Quantus es? bipedalis. Quotus es? primus, Quot ludunt? tres, Viro oculorum privatus es? dextero.

R. Sub. 7. Conjunctions, et, atque, aut, vel, &c. cum Adverbiis quam, nisi, præterquam velut & Infiivo esse habent eundem casum & modum post quem habent ante se, ut non licet nobis esse disertis & doctis. Nulli placet præterquam sibi. Legam thema & scribam. Nec finet cruorem plebis fundi velut vilem, Nunciatur demosthenem fuisse *v* extitisse Authorem hujus defectionis.

Exceptiones innotescunt ex exemplis sequentibus, cum regimen variatur, Cujus refert? Mea & præceptoris, Malo esse Romæ quam Parisiis. Emi librum asse & minoris, Quanti emisti hanc carnem? Tribus assibus & minoris. Viro accusatus es? Furti homicidii? R. furti vel neuro, Quid tua malum? id refert. R. magni. Non tam interest mea, quam Reipublicæ, ut salvus sim.

Obs. 13. Let this and many sentences of this nature be so turned into Latin. It pleaseth thee to become rich. Tibi placet evasisse divitiis *v* Tibi placet te evasisse divitem.

Obs. 14. These Participles with others of this sort seem to have that same case after themselves which they have before themselves, as Lectule divitiis facte care meis, Ruse mihi frustra nequicquam credite mice.

IN REGULAM PRIMAM.

De Verbo.

Obs. 1. Verbum Substantivum Sum possum inter duos Nominativos diversorum nominum, eleganter concordat in numero cum posteriore, ut Omnia erat pontus, Domus fuerunt atra. Ite amantium & redintegratio amoris. Sanis erant lachrymæ. Aliquando fit contra, ut Capivi fuerunt præda militum. Ex quibus exem-

plis videtur indifferens, Vestes quas geritis sunt sordida lana. Vestes sunt lana.

Obs. 2. Verbum sæpe non convenit, in Numero cum Nominativo collective *v* distributive, posito, ut Pars in frusta secant. Uterque insanit.

Obs. 3. Cum Verbum habet duos aut plures Nominativos singulares conjunctos per Conjunctionem *v* Præpositionem cum pro &, poterit poni in Plurali numero; ut Petrus & Joannes ludunt. Iano cum Minerva redeunt tristes.

Obs. 4. Cum Verbum habet duos aut plures Nominativos diversorum numerorum & personarum concordat & in numero & persona cum Nominativo dignioris personæ licet indignioris numeri, ut Ego deliciæ tuæ canto. Nos populus superamur. Uterque sumus læsi, scilicet nos.

Obs. 5. Prima persona est dignior secundâ *v* tertiâ, secunda est dignior tertiâ, ut ego et tu ludimus, tu et ille luditis.

Obs. 6. Pluralis numerus est dignior singulari, ut Milites & princeps sunt bellicosi. Imo addita præpositione cum, ut Tu mecum gaudemus.

IN REGULAM SECUNDAM.

De Adjectivo.

Reg. Sub. Relativum convenit cum Antecedente in Numero & Genere, & vel ponitur in casu quem sequens verbum regit, vel est Nominativus verbi sequentis. Semper Invenis librum quem ego perdo, Gratia quæ venit coelitus regit animos fidelium.

EXPLICATIO.

The Relative qui, quæ, quod hath always a Substantive before it self, and a Verb after it self. The Relative qui, quæ, quod must be put in the Number and Gender, of the Substantive before it, and in the Case which the following Verb governs, if there be a Nominative betwixt the Relative and the Verb, but if there be no Nominative betwixt the Relative and the Verb, then the Relative must be put in the Nominative Case, as, This is the Book which your Son doth want. This is the Book which doth want my Lesson.

Obs. 1. Cum Adjectivum in Nostro genere capitur pro Substantivo, non convenit cum suo Substantivo in genere sed resolvitur per nomen res, pars *v* suum abstractum vel per Ellypsin, ut Varium & mutabile semper est foemina *n* res vel animal. Dilectissimum hominis est deus, *n* pars vel os. Servantissimos æqui, *e*, æquans, *v* æqui negotii.

Obs. 2. Plura Adjectiva non recte cum Substantivo tribuuntur sine Conjunctione, ut vir bonus & sapiens. Nisi Adjectivum fuerit, Gentile, Numerales, Pronomen, signum universale *v* particulare; ut Omnes Cretenses sunt mendaces, Antea mala decem miseras altera mitram. Rusticus ille tuus, Omnis

avarus eget. Solus sapiens est Dives. Exc: Reficiebat longas, veteres naves. De deditiis Pompejanis militibus.

Obs. 3. Adjectivum Substantivo præponitur, ut dulce pomum. Nisi Adjectivum fuerit Gentile, Participium vel habuerit Transitionem annexam, Ut Buchananus Scotus. Præceptor ambulans docet. Vir imperitus rerum.

Obs. 4. Cognomina conveniunt cum Nominibus ut Adjectivum cum Substantivo; ut Henricus Stuartus, Maria Stuarta;

Obs. 5. *The Adjective Noun Uter, which of the two is Governed in Case by the Verb following, if there be a Nominative betwixt them, as, Which of us two do ye Romans believe.*

Obs. 6. Quando Relativum *qui, quæ, quod*, ponitur inter duo Substantiva Appellativa diversorum generum poterit concordare cum utrolibet in genere, ut Animal plenum rationis & consilii quem vel quod vocamus hominem. Sed si posterius Substantivum fuerit Proprium cum eo concordabit, ut Est locus in carcere quod *Tullianum* appellatur; aliquando fit contra, ut Propius a terrâ Iovis stella fertur, quæ Phaeton dicitur, Est genus hominum, qui se primos omnium rerum esse volunt, sed revera subauditur homines.

Obs. 7. Quando Relativum totam orationem repetit ponitur in neutro genere, ut Quod beatum isti ducunt, uxorem nunquam habui.

Obs. 8. *This Relative is also govered by a Noun or Participle after it, as Cuius est hic liber, or by a Preposition before it, as Ad quem pertinet liber; Hic est quem propinqua mors ablatura est.*

Obs. 9. Sometimes the Relative placed betwixt its Substantive and the Verb, is not Governed by the Verb following, but by the Substantive joyned to it, which Substantive is Governed by the Verb, as if it were the Relative, as this is the Boy whose Version the Master did Read, or was about to Read.

Obs. 10. Adjectivum quinque modis non convenit cum suo Substantivo in genere. 1. Ratione discernendi sexus, ut Aiunt Elephantem solere esse gravidam perpetuos decem annos, Anser quæ incubat ovis, 2. Ratione subauditionis. ut Preneste sub ipsa, n. urbe. Ratione collectivi ut Vtraque formosæ Paridi potuere videri. 3. Ratione abstracti pro concreto positi, ut scelus postquam ludificatus est virginem ad rem respexit. Ubi ille scelus qui me perdidit.

Obs. 11. Cum Adjectivum habet duo v' plura Substantiva singularia conjuncta per Conjunctionem v' Præpositionem cum, tum licenter ponitur in Plurali numero ut Petrus & Iacobus sunt capti. Juno & Minerva redeunt tristes & similes iatis, Epitheta & Cognomina hac ratione huc referri possunt, ut Cn: pompeio, & M. Crasso Consulibus, Sempronia fuit soror Tiberii & Caii Gracchorum.

Obs. 12. Cum Adjectivum habet duo Substantiva diversorum generum, convenit cum digniore in genere ut Petrus & Anna sunt pii. pater & mater sunt amandi quos iubemus honorare. Joannes cum sorore profecti sunt Letham. Epitheta quædam huc referri possunt ut Ptolemæus & Cleoparis sunt reges.

Reg. Sub. Adverbia junguntur Verbo Nominibus Participiis, &c. ad exprimendam eorum Naturam, circumstantiam Qualitatem, ut Adjectivum jungitur Substantivo. ut Vix vir, bene scribit. Temere judicans, &c.

Obs. 13. Adjectivum semper ponitur in Masculino genere cum loquimur de Mare & Fœmella uterque est probus, alter horum loquitur, uterque est nudus, de Petro ejusque uxore. Latona perit geminos, scilicet Apollinem & Dianam.

Obs. 14. Cum Adjectivum vel Verbum habet duo Substantiva diversorum Numerorum convenit cum Substantivo plurali in numero ut Discipuli præceptor sunt fatigati, Exc: Fumenta & omnis equitatus sequeretur.

Obs. 15. Cum Adjectivum habet duo v' plura Substantiva inanimata cujuscuque generis fuerint ponitur in neutro genere, ut virga tua & baculus ipsa me consolata sunt. Utrumque homini est scilicet aqua & ignis. Cum significamus uni convenire, ut Utrumque hac multiloquum multibibum est anus. Sed aliquando Adjectivum convenit in genere cum Substantivo dignioris generis ut Leges & plebiscita coactæ, consilia coactæ hominum jure sociati, quæ civitates appellantur Fama atque fortuna eorum pares sunt. Masculinum est dignius Fœminino & Neutro, Neutrum est dignius Masculino.

Obs. 16. *These five Pronouns meus, tuus, noster, vester do agree with a Substantive before themselves, and do govern their own Substantive after themselves in the Genitive Case, with which (according to the English Idiom they should agree in Number and Gender.) And they thus govern five kinds of Genitives, having a Substantive understood in them. 1. Of Cardinal Numbers, as Eventus noster duorum. The event of us two Souldiers or Men. 2. Of Universal or particular Nouns, as Voluntas vestra omnium parvi. Qui vestris paucorum laudibus respondet. 3. Of these Adjectives Unius, ipsius, solius, as solius enim meum peccatum corrigi non potest. Ex tuo ipsius animo conjecturam fecerunt. 4. Of Participles, as Sæpe rogabis ut mea defuncti moliter ossacubent. Nostros vidisti flentis ocellis. 5. Of Substantives, as Tuum hominis similes peccus vidimus. Nostrâ omnium memoriâ.*

Obs. 17. *Some Adjectives do ornatly govern a Substantive after them in the Genitive Case which they might agree with in Number, Case and Gender, as Quid causæ, multum pecuniæ. Id vultus ætatis loci; temporis, tantum, quantum fideliæ. Nihil loci eodem loci, multo noctis, rather than Nullus locus, Multa pecunia &c. Huc refer. Ardua belli, Aperta Oceani, Amara curarum. Ardua montium, Incerta casuum, quæ etiam resolvuntur per Ellipsin sc. loca.*

Obs. 18. Sometimes the Artificial Order, or ornate placing of the Adjective occasions it not to be put in that Gender which the Natural Order requires, Non omnis error stultitia dicenda est. Pauper mihi onus visum est grave. Gens Universalis nati appellati.

Obs. Sometimes the Adjective agrees with that substantive which stands next before it, as *Locus et tempus constitutum est; maritus et uxor iuncta est; genus & virtus nisi cum re villosa alga est,*

IN REGULAM TERTIAM.

De Regimine Nominativi.

Obs. 1. The Nominative after the Verb is often placed for an Adverb, and best expounded so, as *Exertus novi, I know experimentally.* Some say that the Nominative of this Rule is before the Verb, and should be constructed so, as one of Despauter's own examples plainly shows, *Nec minus Aeneas se maturus agebat.*

Obs. 2. Participia Verborum ad hanc regulam pertinentium posita inter duo Substantiva diversorum generum concordant frequentius cum praecedente in genere, ut *Petrus est factus mancipium.* Aliquando indifferenter cum utrolibet ut *Vidi ludos Magalesia appellatos v appellata.* Perspicio amicitiam nostram inimicitias modo factam v factas.

Obs. 3. The Substantive of this Rule signifies the way or manner of the Action, or what is done; but the Substantive of the sixth Rule signifies the thing suffering the Action from the Agent.

IN REGULAM QUARTAM.

De Regimine Genitivi.

Eg. Sub 1. Verba Accusandi, damnandi, laudandi, excusandi, absolvendi et vituperandi, &c. regunt Genitivum v Ablativum, criminis, poenae, laudis, vel vituperii, ut *Accuso te furti vel furto. Sed alter, uter, neuter, uterque, ambo, jangantur his nominibus solummodo in Ablativo regitur, ut Accuso te utroque crimine, et non utriusque.*

Obs. 1. This Case is often expressed by *S* with an Apostrophe, as *thou hast the Master's Book.*

Obs. 2. *Of* is often the Preposition *de*, as *I was speaking of Learning;* and indifferently *e*, *ex*, *v in*, *U* My Brother is one of them.

Obs. 3. Many Adverbs of time and place govern the Genitive Case, as *tunc, tum temporis, interea, proci; pridie, postridie abolitionis, Calendarum, Nonarum, Iduum.* We say also *pridie, postridie, Calendas, Nonas, Idus;* but *ante* or *post* are understood. *Ubivis, ergo, instar, satis, quovis, quoquo, longe, ubicunque, ubinam, sicubi, nusquam, unde, ubi gentium v terrarum.* *Eo discordiae ventum est. Quo miseriae venimus.* *Non puto hac malignitatis ventum, ut de mea innocentia querendum sit. parum vini & non parvum. Multam & magis oris, & non magnum aut majus.*

Obs. 4. Opus need Substantivum indeclinabile regit Genit: Accus: v Ablat: ut *Opus est nobis tui, pueri opus est cibum, opus est mihi Autoritate tua.* Opus needful, Adjectivum convenit cum quo Substantivo, ut *Dux est opus nobis, Utimur usus aliquando ut opus, ut Ufus est filio viginti minis.*

Eg. Sub 1. These three impersonal Verbs *Refert, Interest & Est,* Signifying Concern, or Duty do Govern all Nouns, Pronouns and Participles in the Genitive, except the Genitive singular and Plural of *ego, tu, sui,* which are *mei,*

tui, sui, nostri, vestri, nostrum, vestrum, instead of which we say *refert & Interest, mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, cuja, & est meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum,* Refert uxoris nosce quid rerum gerat maritus, Interest omnium recte agere. Est miserorum, ut Malevolentes sint, atque invident bonis. Tua quod nihil refert percontari definas. Interest nostra, ut sis salvus. Est tuum consulere temporibus, incolumitati, vitæ et fortunis tuis.

IN REGULAM QUINTAM.

De Dativo.

Obs. 1. *TO* is not always the Mark of the Dative Case, but the Preposition *ad*, as *this Book belongeth to my Brother.* Sometimes it is any of the two indifferently, as *I speak to James, that he may answer to this Question.*

Obs. 2. The Dative is often put for the Accusative or Ablative with the Preposition. *a, ad, v in*, ut *Clamor it Caelo i, e, ad v in Caelum: Despicio tibi i. e, a te.* They have taken my Hat from me, *Abstulerunt mihi galeram, Hidden virtues differ little from sloathfulness Paulam distat inertiae celata virtus, proximus illi v ab illo.*

Obs. 3. *Sum* and other Verbs govern two different Datives, as *Hæ nuptiæ sunt mihi cordi: Delay is a hatred to many, my Daughter is a care to me. Your Brother is both a help, counsel, defence, and advantage to me. Timeo nequis vertat hoc mihi vitio. Nemo id probro ducit Alcmenæ. relinquo tibi custodiam, Venit auxilio mihi, ponti, castris, Cum canes fanguntur officiis leporum, cuiusnam pecuaria præsidio credamus. Sum ludibrio superbiae tuae, s. lya erat majori parti salutis: Dedit quintam legionem subsidio suis Nulli paucitatem nostrorum militum, non iniquitatem loci causæ fuisse cogitabant. Caius Atilius barbam suam permulcenti Gallo Icipionem vehementi ictu capiti inflixit.*

Obs. 4. Some Nouns govern the Genitive, when they are taken Substantively, and the Dative when Adjectively, as *I would not love the like of your Brother or like to your Brother, &c.* in the Rule Affinis similis.

IN REGULAM SEXTAM.

De Accusativo.

Obs. 1. Per hanc Regulam Verba Neutra pro Activis posita regunt casus Verborum Activorum, ut, *Ardeo formosum Alexin, Pereo, Depero puellam. Curro longum cursum. Vivo miseram vitam. Gaudeo dulce gaudium. Servio miseram servitutem. Rideamus risum Sardonium. Simulant Curios & vivunt Bacchanalia. Vox sonat hominem. Olet unguenta, hircum, lucernam. Vinum sapit vas. Panis sapit adustionem. Interimmo Dolona ausum eadem quæ nos.*

Obs. 2. *Cælo, rogo, doceo, induo, miseret, posce precor, do, metuo, circumduco, exposco, cogo, moneo, admoneo. jubeo obtestor, oro, accuso.* cum aliis regunt duos diversos Accusativos, n. personæ & rei; ut *Cælo te arcana mea. Rogo præceptorem veniam. Doceo discipulos poelin. Induo te tunica, Posce te Pecuniam; Metuo hostes nil. Do id operam. Quos Pompeius omnia sua præsidia circumduxit, Precor Deos bonas preces. Trans-*

Portat milites flumen his navibus. Transjecit magnam partem equitum flumen. Exuo me gladium, dedocebo te istos mores. Miseret me vicem tuam, Quid non morali apectora cogis, auri sacra fames. Memento istud. Jubeo te hanc rem. Obtestatus Pompeium multa de tua salute. Quod te per superos oro inertiam accusas adolescentem. Quadam horum aliter construntur, ut Cedo tibi consilium meum v te de consilio meo. Oro, & reposco veniam ab ipso, Doceo te de hac re, Instruo, instruo puerum moribus. Induo tibi tunicam, induo te tunicam.

Quadam Passiva, deducta ab his Activis regunt Accusativum rei, ut Tu rogaris a me veniam, Discipulus docetur Grammaticen, Induitur galeam. Non audimus ea quæ a natura monemur. Quid neque celari Alexandrinos possent in apparanda fuga. Primus qui rogatus est sententiam. Edoctus sum omnia. Virgo gaudet doceri motus lenius. Ampis doctus iter melius. Indutus thoracem procedit ad milites, Non tantum segetes alimenta que debita dives Roscebatur humus, sed itum est in viscera terræ Multa exis admonemur. Proctinus induitur faciem cultumque Dianæ, Polcor et ipse mecum La lapa.

IN REGULAM SEPTIMAM.

De Vocativo.

Obs. 1. O regit etiam Nominativum v Accusativum ut O vir fortis atque amicus. O præclarum custodem ovium.

Obs. 2. Pro, prob, ah vah, regunt etiam Accusativum. Proh fidem Deorum & hominum. Ah me miserum, Vah inconstantiam,

Obs. 3. En, ecce regunt post se Nominativum v Accusativum, ut En dextra fidesque. En quatuor aras, Ecce nuncius. Ecce hominem,

Obs. 4. Heu regit Nominativum, Davivum v Accusativum. Ut Heu pietas, Heu mihi misero, Heu stirpem inviam.

Obs. 5. Hei & va. Dat. regunt, Hei mihi, Væ tibi. Hem & apage regunt Accusativum, ut Hem astutias; Hem tibi Davum. Apage istiusmodi salutem.

IN REGULAM OCTAVAM.

De Ablativo, &c.

Instrumenti, Causæ & Modi.

Obs. 1. When an Instrument, Cause, Manner, or Concomitant of an Action is signified the Ellipsis of the Prepositions a, ab, cum, de, e, ex, in propter seems to be absolutely necessary, as appears by these following Examples, Scindo panem cultro, Percussi me pede, Aeger vel tardus vulnere, Corpus siccam frigore vel esuritione. Ambulo lento gradu. Faciam hac lege, pacto, conditione. Pace tua. Maxima voce inclamat. Templum clamore petebant. Flere alicujus obitu. Agnosco certis signis Faciam more meo, sed consilio tuo, mea sententia, meo judicio. Victiare lolio, ficis aridis. Laboro dolore capitis. Morte alicujus voluptatem capere. Clarus virtute. Dicere, facere v collocare aliquid ordine, Merito aliquid pati. Vocavi illum nomine, Agere cum aliquo lege, Condemnare lege. Felix es hac u ore, etsi non his. Liberis, de-

lector ludis, Oblecto me libris, Cantando rum-pitur anguis. Bibendo perit. Rex gratia Dei, Præceptor consiliis. Apostolus dono Christi, Propheta dono Spiritus Sancti, Canto submissa voce. Loquor gravi accitata, Rex inulo Nomine petrus. Scotus origine. Tres sumas imbelles numero.

In some Examples of Cause and Manner, the Preposition cannot well be away; as Acceptus est a nobis magno cum honore, Scripti hæcce literas maxima cum benevolentia, Cum mira affabilitate colloquutus est Summa cum humanitate tractatus hominem. Baccharis præ ebrietate.

In other Examples of this Rule the absence or presence of the Preposition is indifferent, as Taceo pudore, præ pudore, & propter pudorem, Rubet ignorantia, præ ignorantia & propter ignorantiam, Pallidus morie v præ morte, Albus frigore v præ frigore, Jussit equitatum emissum per castra pabulandi, in castra se recipere decumanâ porta.

DE TEMPORE.

R. S. Tempus ponitur in ablativo ut fra ex veni hesternò die, multo noctis v ad multam noctem.

Explicatio, when at, or on are joyned to a Noun signifying time, it must be put in the Ablative as I came home on Saturday at the third hour after noon.

Obs. 1. If since be joyned to a Noun of time, it may be put in the Accusative or Ablative, as I came three days since, Veni tres dies v tribus diebus abhinc Ex eo tempore since v after that time.

2. If for be joyned it must be put in the Accusative as Storms did follow for many days together. Tempus states secuta sunt complures continuos dies.

Obs. 3. When time answers to how long, expressed thus, Docui Grammaticam Edinburgi duodecim annis v annos, per annos, spatio duodecim annorum;

Obs. 4. Sometimes pars is put for a Noun of time as vivunt maximam partem lacte: Corus consumit flare magnam partem omnis temporis in illis locis.

DE PRÆTIO.

R. Sub. Nomen Substantivum significans pretium regitur in Ablativo post verba emendi, vendendi, æstimandi, & valoris. Ut, Teruncio vitiolâ nuce librum hunc non emerim, sed si poterò argento vendam. Data magno accepta parva æstimat. Multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poma victoria sterit.

Explicatio, When For, at, or with are joyned to a Noun of price, that Noun of price must be put in the Ablative, as it is said that men should sell their Souls for Money which Christ purchased with his precious Blood, At what Price should we value those souls which God created by his Power, and Christ Redeemed with his Blood? No marvel if the world be full of Vice when Vertue is prized by all at a low price. I hired this House at a low price. He who buys Hope with a price many times repents his bargain. He who buys Pleasure with long Pain, hath no great reason to brag of his bargain; This Book cost the Author great sweat, expense and pains.

Obs. 1. Adjectives of Price also are governed in the Ablative.

Ablative, as Vili vānit triticum. Redimastē captum quam quas minimo. Constat parvo fames, magno fastidium. Emi hunc librum nimio, sed paulo vendam. Vinum Hispanicum venditur plurimo in Scotia. Hoc vinum vānit dimidio Lugduni sed duplo Edinburgi quam Parisiis.

Excipe hæc. *Adjectiva tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque;* ut Tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris. Non vendo plaris quam alii, fortasse etiam minoris. Emi hunc librum tribus assibus, & quoniam amicus es, tibi non solum tantidem, sed quantivis vendam. Qui Merces suas vendit quantilibet, cito opulentus erit. Quanticunque vendideris animam fatuus es. Mandasti, ei, cui, expediret, illud vānire plurimi.

Obs. 2. Sed ponitur in Ablativo si Substantivum addatur, tanta mercede docuit quantā hactenus nemo. Minori pretio vendidi quam emi. Necessē habeo v oportet quanticunque pretio hunc librum emam, sed profecto quantolibet vendam. Doce me hanc lectionem quantovis pretio.

Obs. 3. *These four words of Price cheaper, dearer, better, worse are best, if not only expressed by Adverbs, rather than by Nouns, as* Emi hunc librum vilius quam tu tuum. Emi hunc galeum carius a fratre quam si a peregrino emerim. Quid melius emeris, eo vilis vendas, & quo pejus, eo carius.

Obs. 4. *This Verb of price valeo governs Nouns of price oftentimes in the Accusative, as* Denarii dicti quod denos æris valebant, quinarii quod quinos. Assē habēas, assē valeas.

DE COMPARATIVO.

R. Sub. *Comparativus regit Ablativum, ut* Hæc charta est candidior nive, qui Ablativus resolvitur in Nominativum ponendo quam post comparativum, ut Hic liber est rarior Phœnice, e, rarior quam Phœnix.

Explicatio, *When than is put betwixt a Comparative and a Substantive, that Substantive must be put in the Ablative, as* my hair is blacker than Ink.

Obl. 1. *It is neater Latin to say* Nihil tua matre castius, Nihil Virgilio suavius. Nihil tuo patre generosius, than, Nulla tua matre castior, Nullus Virgilio suavior, Nullus tuo patre generosior, nec quicquam copiosius Syriā.

Obs. 2. *The Exceles of Camparation also is put in the Ablative Case, as* I am higher than my Brother by a foot, I exceed thee by a finger.

DE QUANTITATE.

Reg. Sub. 1. *Nomen significans Distantiam spatium, Longitudinem, Altitudinem v Profunditatem ponitur in Accusativo vel Ablativo, ut,* Londinum distat hinc trecenta millaria v milliaribus, Ambulavi septem millia vel millibus, Hæc trabs est tres pedes vel tribus pedibus longa, lata, alta & profunda, Quantitas hæc etiam ponitur in Genitivo, ut, In morem horti, areas latas pedum denūm, lingas pedum quinquagenūm facito. Liminuchum abest intervallo duodecim millium ab Edinburgo.

Reg. Sub. 2. *Nomen significans Proximitatem ponitur in Ablativo vel Accusativo cum Præpositione, ut* Latro captus fuit sexto lapide v ad sextum lapidem ab urbe. Septima legio constitit magno intervallo a decima.

Reg. Sub. 3. *Vior, abutor, vescor, careo regunt*

DE ABLATIVO ABSOLUTO.

Reg. f. *Ablativus aliquando ponitur sine ulla dictione regente, ut* Præceptore docente pueri scribunt. Sed iste Ablativus resolvitur in Nominativum per dum, quando, postquam, utdum præceptor docet.

Explicatio. *When having, being or while are joyned to an Ajeetive, that Adjective with the Substantive thereof must be put in the Ablative, though there be no other word to govern the said Ablative, as,* my Theam being written, or I having written my Theam, I went to play. Themate meo scripto ivi lusum He went out while we were reading, Nobis legentibus egressus est.

Obl. 1. *This Adjective agreeth with its Substantive in Number, Case and Gender, as* Carolo secundo regnante, in the reign of King Charles the second.

Obs. 2. *Some times two Substantives signifying the same thing, are thus put in the Ablative, as* Rege puero hoc factum est, For all Titles or Epithets seem to have the nature of an Adjective. Sometimes a Participle becomes a Substantive of the Neuter Gender, and belongs to this Rule, as, Jam Maria, audito Christum venisse, eucurrit Colatis in forum quæ cuique erant charissima. Audito regem Doroberniam proficisci: parto quod avebas in cipias finire laborem.

Obl. 3. *In some Examples of this Rule the Preposition understood can be assigned, as* Deo favente, volente, dace, scilicet cum, Sic Pompeio consule, Marco Judice, Rege Numā, Imperante Augusto, patre teste, Aristotele auctore, sole ardente, Orpheo cantante, scilicet Sub.

DE

Adverbiis Localibus.

U B I.

Nomen oppidi primæ vel secundæ Declinationis singularis Numeri ponitur in Genitivo, cum Quæstio est per UBI, cum his Appellativis, Domi, Humi, Militia, Belli, Terra, Toga.

Expl. *When A T is joyned to the Name of a Town of the first or second Declination, and singular number, then that Name of the Town must be put in the Genitive Case, as,* My Brother is at Rome, with these Appellatives, at home, upon the ground, at war, in the earth, at Law.

Exc. *Sed si Nomen Oppidi sit tertiæ Declinationis aut Pluralis Numeri, tum ponitur in Dativo vel Ablativo, ut* frater est Carthagini vel Carthagine. Est Athenis, cum Appellativo rus.

Expl. *But if the name of the Town to which it is joyned be of the third Declination, or the plural Number, then it must be put in the Dative or Ablative Case, as,* My Brother is at S. Andrews, at Paris, with this Appellative, Countrey.

D 2

Obs. 2.

Obs. 2. If A T be after the Verb arrive, it must be put on the Accusative, as Appulit Letham and the Ship arrived at Leith.

Q U O

Nomen Oppidi ponitur in Accusativo cum quaestio est per Quo, ut Eo Roman, cum his Appellativis, domus & rus, tumulus sedes.

Expl. When T O is joyned to the name of a Town, that name of the Town must be put in the Accusative Case, as, I go to Carthage, with these Appellatives, home, and the Countrey, &c.

U N D E & Q U A.

Nomen Oppidi ponitur in Ablativo, cum quaestio est Per unde vel qua, ut Veni Româ, Londino, cum his Appellativis, domus & rus.

Expl. When From or By is joyned to a Name of a Town, that name of the Town must be put in the Ablative Case, as, I came from London by Berwick, with these Appellatives, home, and the Countrey.

Dic latine, a woman of a white neck: Fœmina candido collo, candidi colli candida collum v collo, candida quoad collum, prædita candido collo. Dic Latine John hath gone to Leith to see his Sister: Joannes ivit Letham visum Sororem, causâ videnda Sororis, & videndi Sororis, ut videret, videndi sororem, ad videndum, ad videndam sororem; visurus, videre sororem. Dic Latine, Virgil is worthy to be heard, Virgilius est dignus lectu, legi, lectione, ad legendum, quem legas, qui legatur. He is a Boy of Ten years. Est puer decem annorum, agens decimum annum, habens decem annos, qui explevit decem annos.

My sister Ann a woman of a good disposition, whom thou lovest well, in her youth dwelt three years at London, but now dwelleth sometimes at Paris the most famous City of France, sometimes at Rome the most famous City of Italy, sometimes at Carthage the old Metropolis of Africa. She hath bought a Golden Ring for two and twenty shillings sterling to John my eldest brother and she hath sent the same from Rome to Glasgow by Edinburgh with a Letter; in which she forbiddeth him to shew it to any except William his youngest Son.

Dated at Edinburgh, the first day of June, 1695.

Vocativus præponitur imperativo. ut Genitor sancte exaudi meas preces.

Relativum consentit cum Antecedente in genere et numero, ut vir sapit qui pauca loquitur. Verba Substantiva et Vocativa iisque similia habent post se Nominativum, ut Deus est justus, vocor Petrus habeor dives.

Unum Substantivum regit aliud in Genitivo, ut Uncia auri, par calceamentorum, liber fratris. At si Substantiva illa idem sint, ponuntur in eodem casu, ut Deus Pater, Christus Jesus, Dominus noster.

Adjectivum vel Verbum significans commodum vel incommodum, voluptatem aut dolorem regit Dativum, utilis bellis, nec sibi nec aliis prodest.

Verbum activum aut activæ significationis regit Accusativum, ut Amo, sequor veneror Deum curro stadium.

O heus et proh regunt post se Nominativum, Accusativum et Vocativum, O formose puer, heus Syre.

Instrumentum, causa, modus actionis ponitur in Ablativo, ut Scribo cælam, palleo morte, Submissa voce cantat.

Adverbia junguntur verbis, Participiis, Nominibus et aliis adverbis, ut Scire pingui, Gaudere, admodum puer, sat cito.

Obs. 1: Barbarus haud fies apponen præposituras, ut, sum in Roma, eo a Romam, veni à Roma, vel veni per Romam.

The Preposition is always added to the Names, whether proper or Appellative of greater places, as Vivo in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam. Proficiscor ex Hibernia, ex urbe, per urbem, in urbem, ad urbem. Sometimes the Preposition is omitted, Ibitis Italiam proficisci Peloponesum, At nos hinc alii sunt entes ibimus Afros, Pars Sythiam et rapidum Creta veniemus Oxem, Concedere Cyprum.

Sometimes ad v apud are joyned to Names of Towns, as Fui apud Corinthum Prima quod ad Trojam gesserat.

Si, tam etsi, etiamsi, cum, &c. Do govern Verbs in the Potential Mood, although the Mark of the Potential Mood be not in the English. Names of Isles are put some times in the Genitive, as Creta considere jussit. Cum aliis disset Pompeium Cypri visum.

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DE SYNTAXI IRREGULARI

Every Sentence of the Latin tongue is either Regularly or Irregularly joyned together. We call a Sentence Regularly set together, a Composition of several parts of Speech according to the Rules of Art preceeding: We call a Sentence Irregularly set together, a Composition of the several parts of Speech, according to the custom of those who spoke this Language well, though not according to the Rules invented to teach it by now; and thus Rules of Art were neglected five several years. 1. When one word or more are wanting to make up a Regular Construction, and this we call *Ellipsis*. 2. When a word in a Sentence is superfluous, which we call *Pleonasmus*. 3. When we express a word in one Number or Gender, and think upon it in another, which we call *Syllepsis*. 4. When the words are confused in their order, which we call *Hyperbaton*. 5. When words especially are set down in the Gender and Case, in which they should not be according to the custom of the Grecians, contrair both to the Rules of Grammar, and custom of the Romans, and this way of speaking we call *Gracismus*. Of these five we shall speak a little, as the set bounds will contain, seing all the irregular ways of speaking are comprehended in these five according to *Sciopius*: we shall also reduce *Despauters* nine figures of Construction to *Ellipsis* out of *Monro*.

It is easily observable that the elegancy of Languages, but more especially of the Latin, consists in a short and succinct way of expressing our thoughts. This occasions many words to be suppressed for brevities sake, which must be expressed in the exposition of Latin, particularly to these of younger years. Wherefore it will not be amiss to subjoyn some few Rules, and Examples by which this difficulty may, in some measure, be overcome according to those two artificial Grammmarians.

SYNOPSIS CRITICA.

Per quam omnia Ellipsium Mysteria resolvuntur.

EX Maximæ. 1. Omne *Adjectivum* habet suum *Substantivum* (expressum vel suppressum) item, Omnis *Oratio* constat ex *Nomine* & *Verbo*. 2: Omnis *Nominativus* habet suum *Verbum* (expressum vel suppressum) & è contra, Omne *Verbum* finitum habet suum *Nominativum* (expressum vel suppressum.) 3. Omnis *Genitivus* regitur à *Substantivo* expresso vel suppresso. 4. Omnis *Dativus* acquisitionis (i. e. cui attribuitur *commodum* aut *Incommodum*) cuivis *Nomini* aut *Verbo* jungitur. 5. Omnis *Accusativus* regitur à *Verbo Activo*, aut *Præpositione*: & *Verbum Activum* semper regit *Accusativum* expressum vel suppressum. 6. Omnis *Ablativus* regitur à *Verbo*, *Adjectivo* vel *Præpositione* expressa vel suppressa.

DE NOMINIS ELLIPSI.

Hoc est pecus regium v regis sc: pecus Imper-
sonalia Legitur, curritur, sedetur, evenit,
piger, poenitet, ningit, pluit, &c. sc: Lectio,
cur/us; sessio, eventus, pigritia, poena. Neutra,
Vivo, curro, sedeo, ambulo, curro, sc: vitam
cursum, sessionem, ambulationem, certamem. Est
domi sc: in aedibus. Facet humi sc: in terra Exer-
cium opprimendæ libertatis habet sc: gratiâ vel
causâ. Miser animi, integer vi æ, cupidus vini sc:
causâ. Eges medici, abundas pecuniarum, non est
fallere cupiam sc: copia. Damnatus furti, absolu-
tus cædis sc: crimine v actione. Venit mihi in men-
tem illius rei. Oblitus meorum, memini illius rei
sc: memoria v recordatio. Pauperis est numerare
pecus, adolescentis est in jores natu revereri sc: offi-
cium. Hoc non solum laboris, verum etiam ingenii
vit sc: opus. Terræ defigitur arbor sc: in solum.
Procubuit terræ, arbores humi arenoso geni æ sc:
in solo; Facet humi, Aegypti occisus est sc: in terra,
Natus Romæ sc: in urbe v loco, Terentia Ciceronis,

Martia Catonis sc: uxor, Parvi facio sc: aris, De meo
sc: are. Ratio accepti & expensi sc: aris, Confluens,
torrens, fluvius sc: amnis v aqua; Pluvia sc: aqua.
Rogo ut boni consulas sc: hanc esse rem boni animi.
Æqui bonique facio sc: rem animi. Medicina, Ma-
fica sc: ars. Ales, præpes, volucris sc: avis. Ser-
pens, animans, quadrupes, fera sc: bestia. Molos-
sus, Lacon, Melitæus sc: canis. Tullianum, Pi-
strinum sc: carcer. Bubula, agnina, suilla sc: caro.
Stativa, hiberna sc: castra. Serenum, purum sc:
cælum. Laurea, civica sc: corona. Propositum, ar-
canum sc: Consilium. Superi, Manes sc: Dii. Na-
talis sc: Dies. Regia, Basilica sc: domus. Sonipes,
quadrupes sc: equus. Quartana, teriana sc: febris.
Hactenus sc: fine. Germanus, uterinus, patruelis
sc: frater. Sarsa sc: frumenta. Justa, suprema, so-
lennia sc: funera. Amicus, familiaris, socius, non-
cias sc: homo. Majores, minores, Galli sc: homi-
nes. M. silibus certant sc: jaculis. Fallo & merito sc:
jure. Annalis sc: liber. Pugillares sc: libelli. Ad
incitas redactus sc: lineas immobiles. Vocalis, muta
sc:

sc: litera, Convenire in unum sc: locum, Primo, secundo sc: loco. Rosaria, pomaria sc: loca. In alto, tranquillo sc: mari. Carula venunt sc: maria. Maius, Aprilis, October sc: mensis, Sagittarii, hastati sc: milites, Celox, triremis sc: navis. Triste sc: negotium. Strata viarum sc: itinera. Interest mea sc: negotia. Paucis est quod te volo sc: est negotium propter quod volo te paucis verbis alloqui. Id huc reverti, ut me purgarem tibi sc: propter id. Aurum me scit habere, eo me salutat blandius sc: eo nomine. Castanea, juglans sc: nux. Non est meum meriti sc: officium, Bucolica, Georgica sc: opera. Posticum sc: ostium. Bidentes sc: oves. Repetenda sc: pecunia. Emere magno sc: pretio. Virtus est laudanda sc: res. Sa uernalia sc: sacra. Ostiarius sc: servus. Equile sc: stabulum, Textrina sc: taberna. Ex illo, homo sc: tempore. Non ignara futuri sc: temporis. In praesens, cum sudum erit sc: tempus. Hoc noctis, atatis sc: tempus. Postea, praeterea, antea, sc: tempora. Patria, continens sc: terra. Praetexta sc: toga. In brevia & Syries urget sc: vada. Fictilia sc: vasa. Atramentarium, salinum sc: vas. Africus, Favonius, Subsolanus sc: ventus. Paucis te volo sc: verbis. Intribo recta sc: via. Hac, illac circumcurra sc: via. Mustum, merum, salemmum sc: vinum. Conjux, maritus, marita sc: uxor vel vir, Patula fagus, tarda morus sc: arbor. Eunuchus Terentiana sc: fabula. Elephanta v Elephantas gravis, porcus obesa, hac bos, hac canis, hac miles, hac sacerdos, hac aquila sc: foemina. Hic bos, hic canis, hic miles, hic sacerdos hic aquila sc: mas. Akus Ossa, praeterea Ida, ignivomus Aena, sc: mons. Argos aptum equis, altum Praeteste, Tybur superbum sc: oppidum. Hadria saevus sc: sinus, Delata Corinthus, magna Mediolanum sc: urbs, sunt quos arma delectant sc: viri, viros. Videre erat Tyberum sc: potestas, Male mihi est sc: res habet se, Ab epistolis, a pedibus, poculis sc: homo servus. Homo frugi sc: bona. Non sum solvendo ari alieno sc: par v aptus. terra movit, nox coelo praecipitat, res bene habet sc: se. Amabo ite domum sc: te v vos. Detraho tibi sc: laudem. Cedo tibi sc: locum. Caveo, timeo, metuo tibi, a te, de te, pro te sc: malum. Ad portum appulit sc: navem. Renunciare vitae, civibus officiis sc: nuncium. i: e: valedicere, Ignosce mihi sc: peccatum. Consulo, prospicio tibi sc: utile vel commodum. Nupsit Joanni sc: vultum. Ad, ob, propter id sc: nomen. Ab accusando me teneo, id quod nolo cum Pompeio pugnare, id quod iudices nullos habemus sc: ob id nomen, ab eo nomine quod. Quanti emisti sc: quanti aris pretio. Homo infima valetudine magno ingenio sc: affectus v praeditus cum. Syngrapha sesterium centies facta, sc: centies centenorum milium nummorum sestertiorum. Terrio Calendas, id us sc: in tertio die ante. Dacere uxorem sc: domum. Nunquam tibi post hac, quod nolis, volam sc: factum esse. Quid hoc mea refer sc: si ad ferat ad mea negotia. Melior multo sc: a negotio. Pastor ab Amphryso, Turnus ab Aricia, sc: ortus, oriundus, natus. Brevi senties sc: tempore. Homo id atatis sc: circa tempus. Tu si quid librarii mea manu non intelligent, istuc monstrabis sc: scriptum a mea manu. Domi bellicque optimus sc: pacis v etii & belli tempore.

Natus est Romae sc: in urbe. Duci illi iussit sc: in vincula.

DE VERBI ELLIPSI.

Scit fidibus sc: canere. Male audit sc: dici in se v sibi. Factum illi volo sc: fore esse v fieri. In Pompejanum cogito, Rhodum volo, inde Athenas sc: ire. Scit Graece, Latine sc: loqui. En, ecce quatuor aras sc: video; En ecce Priamus sc: videt. Mehercules, mecastor, mediusfidius sc: amet, v juvet. Ire prior Pallas, populus ea mirari sc: capere. Bona verba sc: dic, Quid multa sc: verba dico. Pro Deum atque hominum fidem sc: imploro. Veni mihi lapidem sc: inveniam v parabo; Hei mihi est. Ah ne te frigora laedant sc: cave, vide v time.

DE PRÆPOSITIONIS ELLIPSI.

Eo Romam sc: ad v in. Ivit exilium sc: in, Rediit exilio sc: ab. Palleo metu sc: pra: Percussus gladio sc: cum v ab. Rediit hoste superato, lectus literis obdormivi sc: ab v a. Stulto intelligi quid intersit sc: a. Improbus ingenio locus in quo transitu, similis facie: sc: a, Similis facie sc: ad v quoad. Felix animi, animo, animum sc: causa, ab, ad. Murus sex pedes, pedibus altus sc: ad v pra:. O faciles dare summa Deos, eademque tueri difficiles sc: sentio. Pennis caetera nigris quoad v quod attinet ad. Scribo orationes aut aliquid genus sc: ad v quod attinet ad. Sex menses cum huc veni, triginta quinque annos natus sc: ante v factum est. Multos abhinc annos, pridie Calendas sc: ante. Tu homo id atatis, hoc nocte solus ambulas sc: circa tempus, Scindo cultro, lecto gradu, prosequor odio, Deo duce, cras primo luce sc: cum. Liber plenus mendaciis, equus ligno fabrefactus, venit noctu v nocte, meo iudicio, quare, lolio visitare, vinum Lesbo, Chio sc: de. Sargus Aegypto, de v e. Sargus Aegypti. Labore dolore capitis, morte alicujus voluptatem capere, clarus virtute, ordine collocare v dicere vocare nomine, condemnare v agere lege sc: e. Ibam via sacra, habitat Athenis, victis dominatur Argis, sis multos annos superstes, conduxi domum hunc annum, fons frigidus die, fervens nocte, opus est mihi libris, opus habeo libris, felix es hac uxore, sum maxima spe, delector ludis, oblecto libris, cur, tantis praemiis virtutis nemo recte facit, sc: in. Vixit centum annos, hinc satus brachia sc: per. Doctior illo sc: pra:, Emula, mutare bellum pace sc: pro. Te teste sc: scilicet. Quid tibi hanc rem curatio sc: quoad.

DE ELLIPSI

ADVERBII & CONJUNCTIONIS

Nihil curio legas, an scribas sc: ne. Quem septem mensibus non vidi proximis sc: ante. Nec sum adeo informis neper me in lito vidi sc: nam, enim, quia. Non doctus modo probus sc: etiam. Hac non successi, alia aggredimur via sc: ergo, igitur. Bona est mulier tacquam loquens sc: magis v potius. Cave cadas ne. Is, duodecimo die, quam abierat, illuc venit sc: post. Gravidam illam reliqui quam abierat sc: priusquam. Plus millies audiui, triennium amplius sc: quam. Faciam te certiore sc: quam.

la. Ditiore opinione sci quam pro, Homo, non
nam isti sunt, gloriosus sc: tam. Hæc morum
tia, non senectutis sc: vero, autem Nolo dicas
ut. Me quoque qua fraurem mactasses improbe
extra sc: utinam.

PLEONASMI EXEMPLA.

Agedum, agelis, dicdum, dicfis, iteradum, sc:
dum sis. Commigravit huc vicinæ. Proxime
vicinæ habita sc: vicinæ. Interea loci, ubi locos
am; Longe, nunquam, minime gentiam, ubi
ne terrarum, tunc temporis sc: loci, locorum gen-
um, terrarum, temporis. Magis beator, major
magis. Pleonasmus etiam est cum simul in ea-
dem periodo ponuntur, Sic ut sic, ita similiter
hinc, antequam. Postquam, post. Præterquam
intererea. Tam etsi, tamen, Olim, quondam, &c.

SYLLEPSES EXEMPLA.

Pars ardens altis pulverulentus equis fuit.
Capita conjurationis virgis casti: Latium
capuaque agro multati. 2. Pars in frustra lecan-
t: Pars volucres factæ: Aperite aliquis: Alius alium
olcunt. 3. Pars in flumen acti. Tum omnis
tas currere obvii, ars in carcerem acti, pars
bestiis objecti. 4. Per literas me consolatus sum,
quem librum ad te mittam. Nam Sexianus dum
olo esse conviva, orationem in attium petito-
tem plenam veneni & Pestilentia legit.

HYPERBATI EXEMPLA.

Mecum, quibus de rebus, quam ob rem, me
penes, mea interest, adigere arbitrum, quo
mecumque rapit tempestas, Natus (opinor) quid
creveris. Nihil me tui invenisti penes.

GRÆCISMI EXEMPLA.

Saxum ingens, campo qui forte jacebat limes
agro politus, pro quod. Mammæ putres, equina
quales ubera. Est locus in carcere quod Tullianam
appellatur pro qui. Dixit datorus. Hanc pius
lineas eripuisse ferunt. Cum aliquid agas eo-
ram, quorum continevisti pro qua. Define quere-
ram pro querelis. Tibi expedit esse bono pro
bonum. Non me latet pro mihi. Albus dentes
pro dentibus. Similis illi faciem, pro facie, Raptim
quibus quisque poterat elatis, pro qua.

REDUCTIO FIGURARUM AD ELLIPSIN.

Appositio. Urbs Roma sc: ens, qua est v dicitur.
2. Evocatio. Ego pauper canto sc: qui sum.
3. Syllepsis v Conceptio. Petrus et Anna sunt pii sc:
Petrus est pius & Anna est pia. Ego & Cicero vale-
mus sc: ego valeo & Cicero valet. Ego tecum ludi-
mus sc: ego ludo, tu ludis. Discipuli & præceptor
studii fatigantur sc: præceptor fatigatur. Calamus
charta & atramentum sunt necessaria sc: negotia
v instrumenta. 4. Prolepsis. Duo reges alias alia
via, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt, sc:
alius rex, ille rex n. auxit bello, hic rex auxit n.
pace. 5. Zeugma. Itatus rex est reginaq; sc: ira-
ta. Nihil hic nisi carmina defunt sc: deest. 6. An-
tiptosis. Alienis rebus curas sc: exerces curas in ali-
enis rebus v tu curas in alienis rebus. 7. Synthesis.
Elephas gravis sc: summa. 8. Synecdoche. For-
mina candida collum v collo sc: secundum, ad
v quoad collum, ex v in collo.

ELEGANCES OF PLACING.

I. The Substantive in the Vocative Case hath both
its Adjective and Verb in the Imperative
Mood before it self, as, Vale mi Cicero. 2. The
Case governed is placed before the Verb governing it,
as, Pauci dolorem terre potuerunt. 3. The Verb
is placed almost always in the end of the sentence, as,
Sanus est dives, qui licet divitias habet, eas tamen
ut fugientes habet. 4. The Relative is placed be-
fore the Antecedent, as, Quos amo, hos castigo.
5. The Interrogative is placed in the end of the sen-
tence, as, Parces orationis quot sunt. 6. The In-
finitive Mood is placed before the finite Mood, as,
Malefacere qui vult, nusquam causam non invenit.
7. Adverbs are placed before Verbs, as, Lælius Scio-
pione familiarissime utebatur. 8. The Adjective
is placed before the Substantive, with some words be-
twixt, if any, as, Gravissima est probi hominis
iracundia. 9. Quoniam, quia, cum, and the like
have some word before them, as, Omnes cum vale-
mus recta agro is consilia damus. 10. Prepositions
are placed often betwixt an Adjective and the Sub-
stantive which it governs, as, Eadem de causa.

ELEGANCIES OF EXPRESSING.

I. The Gerundive is more ornately put than the
Gerund, as, Pecunia acquirenda gratia avarus
multa patitur. 2. Habeo is ornately changed into est
with the Dative, as, Sancta probris pax est. 3. Some
words of price or value are better expressed by Ad-
verbs than by Nouns, as, Plurimum enim intererit
quibus artibus, aut quibus hunc tu moribus insti-
tutas. 4. The Adverbs maxime and minime are
well placed with a Positive to express a Superlative,
as, Maxime memorabile facinus. 5. These Ad-
jectives is, quis, quantus, multus, &c. ornately be-
come Substantives governing the Genitive Case, as,
Quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca
tantum habet & fidei. 6. The Comparative degree
is most ornately put in the Neuter Gender, where
nullus, quispiam, &c. can be changed into nihil
and quidpiam, &c. as, Homine imperito nun-
quam quidquam injustius. 7. A Participle is or-
nately placed for a Verb, and the Relative qui, as,
Magna pars vitæ elabitur male agentibus, maxime
nihil agentibus, tota aliud agentibus. 8. Partici-
ples in dus, instead of their Infinitives, are well
placed after these Verbs curo, habeo, mando,
conduco, loco, &c. as, Ad te literas misi, mit-
tendasque curavit; Ut consolandos eos magis
quam puniendos habuerit; Gladiatores vi rapien-
dos mandavit; Columnam illam conduxerant
faciendam; Ut sepulturam faciendam, locarent.
9. Many Sentences are neatly expressed, which can
be reduced to no set rule or way, as, Rogo me
excusatum habeas. Me missum fecit. Quidam
te conventum vult. Te volo oratum. Hoc de-
scriptum tibi dabo.

DIRECTIONS FOR EXPOSITION.

1. Read the Sentence distinctly to a point once
(and twice if difficult) then seek out a
Verb agreeing with a Nominative before it in Number
and Person. 2. Where ye see an Adjective seek out the

the Substantive agreeing therewith in Number, Case and Gender. 3. When ye see a Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative or Ablative, seek out the word which governs the same, and construct it before that Case. 4. Take an Adverb of Calling with its Vocative Case in the first place. 5. When ye see an Infinitive Mood, seek out the Finit Mood which governs it. 6. When ye see a Verb in the second person of the Imperative Mood, seek out the Vocative before it. 7. When ye expound be sure to express all the words which are suppressed by Ellipsis.

DIRECTIONS FOR COMPOSITION.

1. **S**EEK out the Verb of the Sentence with the Nominative before it, and then place the Verb in Number and Person with this Nominative. 2. When ye see an Adjective seek out the Substantive thereof, and place the Adjective in Number, Case and Gender with this Substantive. 3. Where ye see a Substantive without the mark of a Case, place it in the Nominative, if it be before the Verb; but if the Substantive be after the Verb, place it in the Case which the Verb governs. 4. Where ye see a Substantive with the Mark of a Case before it, place that Substantive according to its Mark. 5. When ye see a Substantive after a verb, either ask the Master *Quem casum regit hoc verbum*, or seek that Verb in the INDEX REGIMINIS, where if it be found, ye will see, what Case it governs, if not, it governs the Accusative.

DE RECIPROCIS.

SUUS, SUUS, IS, ILLE, IPSE have a Relation, or regard to the Nominative of the Principal Verb of the Sentence, as, *Pater ambulans cum Praeceptore dixit se venturum*, i. e. *patrem* : *dixit illum venturum*, i. e. *praepceptorem*.

Praeceptor pepercit filio suo, i. e. *filio praepceptoris* : *pepercit filio ejus*, i. e. *filio alterius*. *Frater aut sororem lacerasse librum suum id est librum fratris* : *lacerasse librum ejus*, i. e. *sororis*.

Ei legationi respondet Ariovistus, si quid ipsi a Caesare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse ; *si quid ille velit, illum ad sese venire oportere* : *ipsi et sese referuntur ad Ariovistum eum, ille et illum referuntur ad Caesarem*. *Lento gradu ad vindictam sui divina procedit ira, tarditatemque supplicii gravitate compensat*. *Est suus unicuique locus*. *Trahit sua quemque voluptas*. *Pythius piscatores rogarit, ut ante suos hortos piscarentur sc: Pythii, Vas factus est alter, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi*.

That man is more gallant who overcomes himself, than he who overcomes his Enemies. He that loves his jest better than his Friend, may have his jest but lose his Friend. A proud man is a praiser of himself, The covetous man is the cause of his Misery. John loves the Provost and his Brother. Joseph arising did take the Child and his Mother. And thou shalt call his Name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins. Honest men do speak the Truth, or things agreeable thereto. A good Poet in his Poems doth follow the Common Report or account of things, or else he feigns things agreeable to themselves.

When *hic* & *ille* are referred to two different Substantives going before them, *hic* properly and most usually takes the last and nearest of the two to be its substantive, *ille* takes the first and furthest, ut *Agricola contrarium est pastoris propositum*, *hic fructum e precore sperat*, *ille e terra* I had rather be a Divine than a Physician, this works by humane Rules, that by Divine Precepts. I much prefer Health before Money, for this cannot purchase that, but that may Procure this : and I far prefer a good Conscience to a great Kingdom, for this cannot make happy without that, but that may make happy without this.

Sometimes *hic* & *ille* are read contray ways, as these Examples in the Latine, Better is a certain peace than hoped for Victory, this is in thine hand, that in Gods. Phabus and Daphne were both swift, this with hope, that with fear.

The pronoun *ille* commonly denots Honour or Respect, and *iste*, dishonour and contempt, as *Alexander the Magnus*. *Istum emulum, quoad potens, ab ea pellito*.

In the fields of Pharsaly Pompey the great being vanquished by Caesar, fled into Aegypt, and was there slain by Ptolemy. That Church-robber Verres, all posterity will note to be an infamous Person.

PRAXIS SYNTACTICA,

or Theams upon the most difficult Rules and exceptions, Upon the Preface.

THY Commorads say that thou hast lost their Brothers new Hat, James I counsel thee to favour your Brother. It is not time to bestow Gifts upon any Friend. I am not come to abuse thy Books I heard thee flattering your Mother while James endeavoured to keep the pass, John went to bring the Brazen Cannons. He was sent here to hear the Lesson prescribed and not to chatter. Your youngest Brother Andrew did Marry my eldest Sister Jean, I love John the Master's delight : Why do you trouble these Sheep a very innocent creature, My eldest Brother Mungo, his Mother Dady, served a certain Merchant of Paris the most great, richest and most famous City of all France, Ulysses King of Ithaca and Dulicium killed his Wife Penelope's woores, a crew of Luxurious Rogues. Obscured sinners do not Repent of their Crimes, but good men are ashamed of their sins. Merciful men do pity their poor Neighbours. as Christ pitied sinners. Thy Brother Humphra is weary of his Life, Singing is a delight to fools and drunken men, It's a comfort to me to view the fields. Reading and not play becomes good and diligent Schollars. The General pitied the Wounded Caprives ; The wicked King thought no shame of the Tyranny and Cruelty objected to him. My eldest Brother Gilles was grieved at the very heart for his negligence : what is your Brother John doing, is he neither Reading nor Writting. Good Master may I go out about Business of my Brother John's.

De Gerundis et Supinis.

WHO can but be desirous of knowing God whom to know is Life eternal. Cels

got Glory by giving Money to the needy. What-
ever we want our selves we must take care for,
(*consulo*) the common-well, and whatever we
neglect, we must provide for, (*servio*) our digni-
ty. Saul went to seek his Fathers Asses (*quero*)
and found a Kingdom, and like an Ass he lost it
when he had got it. Ye have no care to cure my
Wounds, because ye are more skillful to heal the
Wounds of a Body politick than natural. There
is no broad way to run to the Muses. I went
to Paris to see my youngest Sister. We have got-
ten liberty to pluck Pears and Apples. Souldiers
should Fight for destroying their Enemies and
saving themselves. They did speak many things
for comforting the Captain. I must depart from
hence. Must not my Brother stay at London till
his Father return to Leith? You must go home,
and I to Edinburgh. We must live after another
manner, Reward only leads rogues to accuse their
neighbours.

The Master did Compose these easy Rudiments
upon the account of Teaching Scollars, who have
neither a good Memory nor sharp Judgment.

Parasits flatter Kings that they may get Mony or
Preferment: I sharpened this knife which I hold in
my hand; that I may cut hard Timber therewith.
I study Grammar that I may receive Instruction,
I serve thee for my Meat and Drink. I am thy
Schollar that I may learn Grammar. My Father
must seek the play. We must neither write Theam
nor Version this day, for we spent two whole
hours in making yesterdays Theam, and now we
must refresh our Bodies with play: Bees are most
busie in gathering the sweetnats of Flowers and
Herbs that they may make Honey. Ye are taken
up in getting worldly and fading riches, but not
in acquiring durable and Heavenly pleasures. You
have lost the occasion of Examining your Brother
James: Your Uncle hath lost the opportunity of
manadging this Affair well. I must go over this
Examination again: at our house we must speak
Latine both at Supper and Dinner: The old
Soothsayers did observe the singing and flying of
Birds, as they had known things to come, I do
not think that any man knows things to come:
the Robbers were about to Plunder your House.
The Provost gave a great Sum of Mony to the
General about to Plunder the City: I am come to
congratulate thy return, did you not hate his negli-
gence? for I hate it with all my heart; it con-
cerns thee and thy Brother. He dwelleth either at
Paris or London, and not at Rome nor Carthage:
for what bought you this new Book? for three
Shilling Scots and less: Whether was he accused
of Theft or Slaughter? he was accused of none of
the two but of Robbery, who is concerned with
that? my Brother and I.

R U L E 2.

THis is the Town which the Antients did call
Edinum, this is the River which we call
Clide. The Planet which we call the Sun is the most
useful of all the rest. Happy are those, Kings whom
Subjects Love and Enemies fear. Miserable are
those Countries, which War and Famine do vex and

waste. He surely had a mind his Son should go to
Hell, who by the Example of his own evil Life
teaches him the way thither. I came to her in
season, which is the chiefest thing of all. We
love one another which is a rare thing. I am
busie in writing a Book that hinders me to go
abroad: have you received my Letters from the
man to whom I gave them. I will tell you News
at another time which I think true. The Disput
of us two on Saturday will show which of us is
the more learned, I love the Children of you all,
but especially of a few Friends. The fault of thee
alone cannot be excused. Thou may produce the
Mony out of thine own Purse; The Master will
easily Pardon the Crime of thee one Transgressor. I
often ask how the Family of thee a learned man is.
He did see the feet of me running home, he shall un-
derstand the hands of me a Cruel man to be most
Bloody. I tell thee that the Common-wealth was
Freed by the help of me alone; the Intracies of
me alone did the Business. My ones look is
better than your two's Counsel, I will dispatch this
by my own alone help: your ones Trade is more
gainful to you than our two's land is to us: your
alone piety will prevail more than all our either
Power or Policy; our fews Courage of mind is
equal to your manies Strength of Body: our threes
Teston is better than your four's Groat.

What Reason gives thou of your mornings absence,
have you any News, I hard no News these three days,
except thee to have received much Mony. This
place will not contain my Books: I have not
so much Faith as you. How much Credit have you
with the Merchants of London? I have so much
Money in my Chest as I have Credit with them. I
have no room for this Book.

R U L E 3.

MY Father is a man of fifty years, and is also a
great Poet, and no contemptible Seaman,
I made this Epigram when I was sixty years old, and
not when I was a Boy. No doubt you committed
this Crime against your will: he is called a mid-way
Poet, and shall never be accounted Rich or Wise.
He who runs fast in the Morning may walk slowly
and sit crooked at Night. The most part of this
School came bare footed into the Town of Edin-
burgh, and for any thing I know, some of them
will go bare-footed out of it: ye should kiss mos-
tly, and embrace discreetly. I am going to the
Town called Edinburgh: your Brother John is made
a slave. Ye do not perceive the mutual friends-
ship of my elder and younger Brother to be made
mutual hatred, I was beholding the Comody cal-
led Phasma Catulli Acted

R U L E 4.

THis house which I Possels was my Father's, and
Grand-father's: and now belongs to me by
hereditary Right; you are evermore speaking of
your Father, and that he was one of these who
brought the Golden-Fleece from Colchos to Corinth.
The day before the Calends of May the Kings Sons
came to that hight of Discord that they did cast a
little Wine one upon another: I came to this high

of misery the day after the Nons of September, I have much talk, but you have more. My Brother needs two servants. Where in the World shall I seek him? What part in the World shall we find a heart without fraud, or a tongue without falsehood: Where ever in the World there is any thing to be got, avarice will search and find it out. If he be virtuous, where ever in the world he be, he shall have my affection. In what Land soever, and in what Nation soever, the Godly man is, he is always safe. No where in the World ye will find all man without Faults. Nor truly had old age, any where in the World, a more honourable place. Not in any place in the whole World have Women more kindness shown them or honour done them, than in *England*. When a Subject come to that insolency, that he is not to be curbed by Law, it is fit he be cut-off by Justice. I have Friends in the World, but they are a great way off. I know not what place of the World to run to, to what place of the World soever you run, you can never run away from thy self. Let a wicked man go any whither in the World, his evil Conscience will pursue him. Let him get him gone any whither in the World: If in any part of the World, God be truly worshipped, the Blessing of God is upon the worshippers of him. So this madnets have some debauched Youths grown up, that they have killed some of their dearest Friends and Relations. *Plato* alone was instead of all men to me. I am about to depart hence upon the account of flight and fear. Many men are honest, because they have not Wit enough to be knaves: I have not Counsel enough in this matter. In a great deal of talk there is (many times) little Reason, but much of sin. Little Wit hath he, who bids the Devil fetch him; but he hath less that goes to the Devil without fetching.

R U L E 5.

Speak to me and I will teach thee to answer the Question, which the Master asked, Why is my Brother despised by you? because he despises me, and hath taken a new hat from my younger Brother *John*, which I bought to him at a dear Rate. Lazie schollars do neither love long nor difficult Theams. I hate thy delay in paying this Money to your Land-lord: *John* takes no care of his Studies, as if they would be no advantage to him, but less; his frequent abience shall be blamed for his Ignorance and not the Master. I left my Brother to keep the Castle, that I might come and help thee: many hate delay; thou dost not take care of thy Son: my Brother helpeth me much to advance my Studies, for which I help him against many private Enemies, the Censors were blamed for this neglect, who should be a good Example to the rest. What Souldiers shall be intrusted with the keeping of the City? I will dash my cane against your head with all my strength.

R U L E 6.

You do not live a happy Life but a miserable one. *Nestor* did live the third Age of men,

I went a long way unaccompanied: who ever serves God, do rejoice with a solid joy. Ye have often played this prank (*ludo*): they are mad of a merry madnets (*in sano*) who go singing and dancing to Damnation: he fleets a long sleep that never wakens; never man did sweat Blood but Christ. Do you love your Mills (*ardeo*) he that travels in the Road of sin goes a foul way. Hypocrites do publickly pretend to live the Holie life of a sincere Christian, but privately they live like Turks and Pagans: this is as Birds's voice and not Woman's which I hear. Good Tobacco smells of green figs: much gains hath been taken upon this Book at candle light: these Kail have a burnt taste. Your Brother is not so bold as to commit such a Crime. Why do ye conceal this matter from me? Ask your Father's liberty, ye do not pity your Brothers condition, why do ye accuse me of ignorance? I have learn'd both the Greek and Latine Languages. I was not asked my opinion: he is not taught Musick yet; the City was asked both Money and Men. I was not admonished any thing, neither by Word nor Write: *Jupiter* was clothed with the shape of a Bull; he returned clothed with the spoils of *Achilles*.

R U L E 7.

O *Daphnis* behold two Altars to thee, and two to *Apollo*. Lo the cause why a fugitive accuses his King, and a servant his Lord? O fortunate Men whose Walls are now arising. O the bad times and wicked manners. Ah learning, who is an enemy to thee but ignorance? Wo is me an unhappy man. Wo is me, that Love is not curable by any Herbs. Wo is me that any should perish, whom Christ did shed his Blood to Save.

R U L E 8

Christ overcame the Devil not by Arms but by Death. It is no easie thing to cut a Whetstone in two, with a Razor, yet if we believe the story it was once done.

The envysul person pines away at the Prosperity of another. Noble are they who are sprung from the Blood of Kings, providing their vertue be equal to their Birth: though you would not give a Begger any for his own sake, yet give him something for God's sake.

He pleaded his cause with the hight of eloquence. The heavenly Orbs are daily turned about with infinite swiftness, as the Philosophers tell us, but yet with no noise, Divine vengeance often come to us with a slow pace, but always with a sure.

P R E T I U M.

Many men sell their Consciences, Credit, Country, yea, their Posterity for money, hope of Preferment, or less than nothing: a little Victory hath often cost Souldiers much labour and Blood; and the Country, many lives and much Money. Men, who love their Native Country, themselves and Posterity, think that they can never buy their Priviledges, Sacred and civil at too dear a rate: in some Countries Wine is sold cheaper than water.

water. At a low rate is the Schoolmaster's pains prized : (*liceo*) when the Horse or Haulk stands the Master dearer than the education of his Son. Hunger is to be sold at a small price, and surfeits at a great : water stands me little, but Wine much. Ye ask me for how much I bought this Horse.

T E M P U S.

NO man is wise at all hours, blots lurk in the night time ; thou watches in the night and sleeps in the day : the opportunity you have this hour, you may seek the next, he comes amiss at no time, who is welcome at all times. I have taught Grammar whole eighteen years. Swallows are said to sleep all Winter.

C O M P A R I S O N.

HE is more acceptable to his Father than his Brother John. No Virgin was more welcome to Diana than Calisto the Daughter of Lycaon and Nonairis.

Health is more precious than silver, and grace more precious than gold. Better is the reproof of a friend than the flattering of an enemy. What is sweeter than honey ? what is stronger than a Lyon ? what is whiter than snow ? hotter than fire ? harder than an Adamant.

Q U A N T I T Y.

A Tree three fingers broad and two inches thick : A wall that is an hundred foot high, and thirty foot thick will defend a Town well, especially if it be encompassed with a Ditch of fifty foot wide, and thirty foot deep. Of all the trees which ever I saw, I never found one of them three ells thick. The Ship which I saw the last year at Chatham was built of Planks thirty inches broad and twelve inches thick.

D I S T A N C E.

London is distant three hundred miles from Edinburgh. Do not go a foot from this place, Thou had best not stir an inch nor a fingers breadth, nor a nails breadth from where you are. That day we travelled pleasantly through a valley, which lay three miles in length and a half in breadth. They are not distant many paces one from another. York is from London an hundred and fifty miles, *Sulmo* is distant four score and ten miles from Rome.

E X C E S S O F C O M P A R I S O N.

MY chamber is broader than thine by three foot and four inches. He thought it base to be overcome in vertue by those, whom he excelled in Dignity : the Servant excels the Master in Wisdom. I prefer my Book to yours in many degrees. None excelled *Cesar* in valour, none *Cicero* in eloquence, none *Cato* in honesty.

Earthly things, are not for worth to be in the least compared with Heavenly. You outgo me in height by the head and shoulders. You do ill to compare your self for Birth with him, who by many degrees excels you in learning. I am taller than my Brother by head and shoulders, for I am older than he by seven years. This verse is shorter than that by a foot and a syllab.

A B L: A B S O L U T U S

IN the Reign of *Augustus* Christ was born, and while *Tiberius* did reign he was Crucified. Men need not any ways despair while Christ is their Captain and Guide. While *Saturn* was King, I believe, that chastity abode in the Earth. Malice accusing, who can be innocent, *Pilat* judging, and even whilest he judged, acquitting Jesus ; yet was Jesus, the Jews importunately urging his Crucifying, though innocently, condemned as guilty. The Countries liberty oppressed, what is it that we can hope for more.

U B I.

I Was born at *Edinburgh* the 13th. of February 1677. I studied Philosophy at *Oxford* three years, and two at *Cambridge*, one at *Paris*, but now I dwell at *St. Andrews*. There have been no Oracles given at *Delpoi* since *Apollo* left the place. I had rather have had one house at *Venice* or *Gabii* than two at *Thebes* or *Argos*. It is a shame for a man to be drunk at *Sycion* and much more at *Narbo*. Fishes are as rare at *Tibur* and *Croto* as Wine at *Lacedaemon* or *Anxur*. Whether it be a more pleasant thing to dwell in the City or Countrey, is hard to say.

Q U O.

I Am going to *London* to buy wares. He that goeth to *Oxford* to teach Arts, doth like him who goes to *Newcastle* to sell Coals. Formerly the Romans went to *Athens* to get breeding ; now we are thought ill bred, if we go not to *Rome* or *Paris* for breeding, when perhaps it were better, safer, easier, and more profitable to stay at home, in Summer time Citizens fly out of the City to the Countrey, as out of a Prison. Goyou, *Davus* home ; and home with you carry these Victuals, which I have bought, and get them ready against Dinner, and as soon as my Business is over, I will return home.

U N D E E T Q U A.

HE that goes from *Rome* to *Brundisium* by the *Appian* way, hath a most pleasant Journey, though some what long. To morrow I will go from *Edinburgh* to *Glasgow* by *Linlithgow*, but the next day thereafter, I will be at *Irvine* or *Air* all night. My Nephew on the 15th. of *August* went from home to the Countrey, but about the end of the Month he is to return home from the Countrey.

D E P A T R O N Y M I C I S.

THe Derivative Nouns, which we call Patronymicks, are derived or have their Denomination eleven ways. 1. From the Name of their Father, as *Peleus* the Son of *Aacus* was called *Aacides*. 2. From the Name of their Grand-father, as *Achilles* the Grand-child of *Aacus* was also called *Aacides*. 3. From the Name of their Great-grand-father, as *Pyrebus* the Great-grand-child of *Aacus* was also called *Aacides*. 4. From the Name of their Mother, as *Chiron* the Son of *Philo*

lyra was called *Phillyrides*. 5. From the Name of their Brother, as *Lampetia* the Sister of *Phaeton* was called *Phaetontias*. 6. From the Name of their Son, as *Althea* the Mother of *Meleager* was called *Meleagris*. 7. From the Name of their Husband, as *Helena* the Wife of *Menelaus* was called *Menelai*. 8. From the Name of their King, as the Romans were called *Romulide* from their King *Romulus*. 9. From the Name of their god whom they served, as the Priest of *Phabus* was called *Phabas*. 10. From the Name of their Native Country, as one born in *Thessalia* was called *Thessalis*. 11. From the Name of the City where they were born, as a Woman born in *Troy* was called *Troas*. 12. Books are called from the Name of him concerning whom they Treat, as *Ensis* (which *Virgil* the most Famous Roman Poet wrote) from *Aeneas*.

The Formation of the Patronymicks is commonly by the addition, changing or casting away of some Letter or Syllable of their primitives, as *Peleus*, *ei* hence *Pelias*; *Priamus* *i* hence *Priamis* and *Priamides*. *Nereus*, *ei*, hence *Nerine*. *Peleus* *ei*, hence *Pelides*, *Japetus* *ti*, hence *Japetion* *Oedipus*, *Oedipodis*, hence *Oedipodion*.

The Terminations of the patronymick Nouns are five, to wit, *Des*, *ion*, *as*, *is*, *e*, of which *Des* & *ion* are of the Masculine gender, and *as*, *is*, *e* of the Feminine, *ion* is seldom read.

Patronymicks ending in *as* and *is* are of the third Declination, as *Pelias*, *iados*; *Aeneides*: in *des* and *ei* are of the first, as *Æacides* *dæ*; *Nerine* *Nerines* the Daughter of *Nerus*; *Nereides* the Marmails.

M E N T A L T H E A M E S O R

Select Sentences out of the Classicks, by which the Boyes may learn to vary the Idiom.

Privatam impensam publicæ rei insuere. The last year when the Senate sent the Thesaurer to Paris, he caused the publick Purse bear the Expense of his private affairs.

Elicis mihi risum. I will cause you not only weep, but blood, because you caused your Commorad laugh yesterday at Prayers.

Hæc res cessit mihi secus. Your Brother's business hath quit disapointed his expectation.

Pugnatum est vario certamine, sed discessimus Superiores. In the last skirmish, sometimes the one had the better of the day, some times the other; but at parting the Confederate Kings carried the Victory.

Ut consuetudo Gallica fert. I resolve to drink before I eat according to my own Custom.

Miseria tecit fidem verbis, your curses will not procure credit to your words.

Regno Numidiæ, quod vestrum est uti libet consalite, make a kirk and a miln of your indulged Children for they are your own.

Tantum ab eo viam paciscatur, I have concluded a Capitulation with the Governour of the Castle for our Life and Arms.

De cæteris Senatui curæ fore, I know the King will see to the Corn.

Senatus a Bestia consultus est, I have asked the advice of a skilled Advocat.

Consul Numidis ex decreto Senatus nuciari jubet, I advise you to Intimat the Act of Parliament to him.

Subvertere decretum et non probare, the Senate have Ratified the old Act which we were speaking of and not Rescinded it.

Satietas dominationis eorum tenet me, rich men soon weary of one kind of meat.

Ex hac pace et deditione, impunitas scelerum ad fugurtham, maxima divitiæ ad paucas potentes, et damna et dedecora in remp: The Revolution of 88. did bring their own Estates to Forfeited persons, Sacred Priviledges to the Church, civil priviledges to the Civil State; and the most antient Kingdom of Scotland to its lawful, next and true Heirs.

Nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis et iræ, the Master whom ye are with knows the craft of Boyes.

Affirmabile non posse prohiberi quominus aquam peteret, be persuaded that ye cannot hinder me from getting the Liberty of playing from my father.

Quod si alia esset litorea Ægypti natura, atque omnia aliorum. The coast of Spain is not different from any other coast.

Cœlum minatur imbrem, this house is like to fall.

Magna intercedit mihi cum patre tuo amicitia, I am intimately acquaint with your Brother John.

Hostileque ipse minatur, the Master threatned to cast a Book at him.

Pætantia victoria, leve hujus prælii damnum fuit, my profit is small in comparison of my so great pains and expense.

Incubuerunt omni studio ad parandam classem, let us prepare this Repetition with all our might.

Vipetitionem suam curæ habere, I neither regard your Petition nor tears.

Prorsus neque dicere neque facere quicquam pensi habebat, your Brother doth not Act nor speak rationally; but unadvisedly what ever comes in his head at random.

Roma incerta erat gratulandi prius, an lugendi officio fungeretur, I know not whether to laugh or weep.

Facere modum sumptus vel sumptui, Bankrupts spend lavishly.

Movere aliquem senatu probri gratiâ, the Parliament only Extruded him the house for Treason.

Tale Reus: periculum haud occultum habuit, I will not conceal this so villanous a Design.

Narrabo tibi quæ, quomodo hæc audiui, sublato Authore, tell me the tale and tales man, though in my tale I suppressed or concealed the Authors name.

Non valeo ad persigendum hoc Imperium, the Captain was not able to put the Generals Order in execution.

Quæstus tui non suppeditebant hunc sumptum, a Earls Rents would not maintain this Expense.

Domi nostræ mensa non est remotior ulli, nec alius cuiquam lectus, its a very bad custom that Master and Servant should eat and ly alike.

Hæc res non cessit mihi prospere, ill may all ill designs prosper.

Non satis compertum habeo, aut quantus sit Manlii exercitus, aut quo consilio conduxerit, I am sufficiently informed how great a backing or train the King

hath, and upon what design he hath come here.
Perspectam habeo nequitiam tuam, the Master doth not understand my Brother's sloathfulness.
Harum literarum alia aliis inscripta erant, in the post hand I saw Letters directed for several persons, some for one, others for another.
Dimittere alium alio, I will send every one of you a several way.
Reclamare iniquae rationi, I will never challenge a Reckoning though unjust.
Antiquum obuias sc: morem, your Brother is the old man.
Angli fere obtinent eosdem mores quos Galli, your Brother hath his Father's gesture, voice and fashions.
Conscio mihi exilium, he went for France into Banishment willingly
Parum absuit quin caperent, I was little from being whipped.
Habere aliquem indulgenter, he entertained me most kindly.
Habere aliquem quam maxime manifestum, I know you as well as I had been through you with a lighted candle.
Habeo in incertum, we are yet doubting.
Simulare studium alicujus rei, many pretend to be Godly who are not.
Compos petita rei, I know you have got what you were seeking.
Dare mandata verbis. the General gave me a verbal Order.
Agito otia atque luxus tanquam victor, you live idly and delicately as you were a Prince.
Functus sum duobus consultatibus, I hope to be thrice Bailiff.
Utique exercebat graves inimicitias cum eo, why doth your Brother hate me so very much.
Non agitur de capite sed de rebus, both life and fortune is in danger.
Injicio tibi metum defectionis, the Master will affright your Brother John from lying.
Conflare invidiam alicui, they study to make diligent men hateful.
Turres editae et conjunctae obtinebant locum mari, bread & drink is a good dinner to a hungry man.
Facere aliquid per occasionem, the King will prefer him to the first Captains place that falls.
Affirmanti incumbit probatio, you must prove what you say.
Civitas dedit graves poenas stultae laetitiae, the Scholars were soundly payed for neglecting their Version.
Referre pro comperto, the post told me these News for a certainty.
Credite me vobis solum recitare Sibyllae, and I believed them as Gospel.
Neque superbia obstabit, quominus instituta alia, si modo proba erunt, imitentur. Envy hinders many to follow sound advice.
Parcite, ignoscite dignitati, adolescentiae Letnli, the King spared the Earl because he was both a Noble man and a young man.
Si unquam peperit pudicitiae, famae, diis aut ullis hominibus, so wicked was he, that he neither regarded God; good men, his own credit, good Name, no Age, sex nor quality.

Candidatio Regis eo spectabat, this was your Father's design in the Discourse which he spoke yesterday.
Hac sententia innititur auctoritati meae, the King's Advocate is the Author of this opinion.
Non desinam regem bonitate, you shall never have my kindness.
Habeo te Authorem, I will not be the Author of this tale.
Ut Athenienses non vacarent rationibus exigendis, my Master had not time to take this Account off my hand.
Magna me spes Victoriae tenet, I am in great hopes of the play to day.
Facere locum mendacio, the Poet Ovid gave ground for this opinion.
Hic exercitus fert Majorem speciem quam pro numero, there seems to be more Scholars in the school than they are.
Neminem debere luere stolidum consilium capite, the Duke was beheaded for his Rebellion.
Caesar discessit e medio, I do not resolve to hide myself
Sylla multatus erat dote, sacerdotio, gentilitiis, hereditatibus et habebatur diversarum partium, the Parliament amerced the two Earls in their Heritages, Honour, and publick Employments; and were declared Enemies to the Common Wealth.
Agre a consulibus impetratum est, the Courtiers did consent with great difficulty.
Gerit veteres inimicitias mecum, the King hath an old hatred at that city of Paris, though it bear none to him
Tum primum itum est obviam superbiae Nobilitatis, this is not the first time that the King's tyranny hath been opposed.
Tanto tamque utili labori meo nomen inertiae imponunt, wicked men call the piety of others hypocrisie
Sic prospectum est convivio, friend have ye provided Dinner for me.
Quem ordinem ducis tu in exercitu, he is Provost of the City.
Pollicetur quaterna jugera in singulos milites et centurionibus pro rata parte, the Thesaurer gave a hundred merks, and proportionally to their Ensign and every Souldier.
Ea res habet me fallum, you will never deceive me.
Prior aetate, sapientia, you are neither so wise nor old as your Brother.
Domus binorum tabulatum vel cum binis tabulatis, our House is three Stories high.
Locus medius ducitur honori apud Numidas, the English think the place nearest the wall to be the most honourable when they walk in the Streets.
Luere stolidum consilium capite, I was whiped for my ignorance.
Exequor Imperium ducis, the Town Officers do put the Provost's Orders in Execution.
Agmen Darii discors non intentum erat ad unum imperium, it is a dangerous thing when the Souldiers do not obey all one Command.
Joannes erit functus consulatu cras, his pretorship was ended three weeks since.
Utinam cura rerum humanarum oriatur apud Romanos et deos immortales, the Lords of Session, I hope now at length will consider the injury and loss which I have suffered these three years by gone.
Affentior caetera Crasso, he is of my opinion in other things.

Eugenes

Equites imperantur omnibus barbaris, qui ad oceanum pertinent ab Afranio, the King Commanded all the Bours who dwell upon the Rhine to afford Corn. the Countrey.

Serit per Afranium quo minus pugnaretur, the Confederats were not to blame that they did not fight, but the French General hindered the Battel.

Pendere poenas Magistro, my Father whiped me for that fault.

Pendere poenam exilio, the Captain was banished for the Crime of man-slaughter.

Neutrals in a Active or Passive signification.

SUrratio venit, Septimam legionem vapulasse; the Master whiped your elder Brother to day in the School because his Father did not whipe him at home.

Senio te omnium sermonibus vapulare; the poisoned tongues of my deceitful enemies have often scourged me.

Animus, corpus marcet v marcescit desidia; this Spanish Wine which we are drinking will lose its taste or die before the end of this Month of October: years and grief do pine away the Bodies of men.

Pro dii immortales, cur interdum connivetis in hominum maximis criminibus; this atrocious Crime of your younger Brother will not be winked at by our Master.

Sata, campi, herulae flavent v flavescent; what makes your eyes always so yellow.

Studere novis rebus, this Lesson shall be studied by me to day.

Dicenda tacendaque calles, Ligitumumque sonum digitis callemus et aure, this saying is not understood by me yet.

Disco literas apud te, this Lesson is not learned by me yet.

Livent rubigine dentes, Wounds have made my legs blea,

Aiebant hodie filiam meam nubere tuo gnato; three or four years since, Catharine my youngest sister married John a most rich Merchant of Glasgow.

Uxori nubere nolo meæ, Soulaers use not to be couch-carles or slaves to their wives.

Currere cursum, on the fifth day of March, Lieth Race shall be run by three most swift Horses at full speed The long and dangerous Journey betwixt Edinburgh & Enverness was walked by me the last Winter on foot.

Perii, nam domo exulo, men who are banished from their native Countrey are not favoured by fortune

Eorum imperiis remp. amplificatam, qui religionibus paruiſſent; this Command shall not be obeyed by me,

Adimam tibi figuram, quâ ibi maritoque nostro places, displiceo mihi, he who hath not been pleased with your work will never be pleased with mine.

Doleo casum tuum, thy condition is much lamented desfly by my Wife. for by all thy friends. **Oculi dolent viro tuo,** my finger is very sore. **Dolet dictam imprudenti adolescenti et libero,** is not your Brother grieved for his rash speech: **Doleo rebus tuis adversis,** I do not mourn for your prosperity.

Quæ vera audiui, taceo, your false reports shall not be kept silent by me.

Quibus hic pretiis porci vantiunt, men do sell horses dearer at Edinburgh than they can be sold for

A præceptore vapulabis, me impullore, I shall cause your Father whip you

Malo a cive spoliari quam ab hoste vâire, would rather the General sold me, than killed me.

Quid fiet ab illo, what will your Brother do?

Virtus parvo pretio licet omnibus, alas, few men think much of Religion.

Deponents in a Passive or Neutral Signification.

QUAM consuetudinem sequeris, this custom shall not be followed by me: non sequar naturam dæm, sed gratiam, frugalit and not prodigality followed by thy Brother, quem imitaris nunquam aſequere. Buchanan is imitated of many by whom he will never be paralleled.

Nullam rem oportet aggredi dolose, nisi astut accurateque exequare, thy business hath been effected carefully by me.

Habeo occultiora, quæ vix verbis exequi possum, the cruelty of this deed cannot be expressed neither by the tongue nor tears of the most learned Poet Virgil.

Autoritate et consilio probatissimorum nitor, this strong road hath been lean'd upon by me.

Geminos Alcmena eniuitur, two lambs shall be brought forth by this ewe.

Aliquid comminiscitur mali, no guile shall be devised by honest Mariners.

Etiamsi dinumerare se stellas aut metiri mundi magnitudinem posse arbitraretur, the ten eln wheel which I gave thee in a gift was me asured by my own hands.

At vero aut honoribus acti, aut re familiari, aut si aliud quippiam nacti sumus fortuiti boni, tum diis gratias agimus, such a reward of my Courage hath been gotten by me from the General as never Souldier got the like.

Pactus sum hanc rem, Pacisci cum illo paululâ pecuniâ potes, Tantum paciscitur Adherbal vitam cum Jugurthâ, twenty merks were bargained to me by my Master yearly for my wages.

Unus rem ex composito orditur, why is that discourse begun by thee this day, on set purpose, which was begun by me yesterday.

Oriur fons in monte, the blessing of God raiseth fountains in a dry land.

Parcus largiri civitatem v in largienda civitate, supper is bestowed hardly upon any body by your Brother.

Parasitus octo hominum munere facile fungitur ego ne istuc conari queam, this Office which is discharged by thee; was bestowed the last year by me upon another for a good use, which is not endeavoured by thee.

Filium mater osculata est, thy Son was kissed by me.

Omnia prius experiri consilio quam armis, sapientem docet, the hardness of this timber shall be tried by my knife.

Hoc me tu ne me criminaretur tibi v apud te, why should I be so often accused by thee to my Father.

Libenter amplector talem amicum, see how kindly this woman is embraced by your Son.

Quid moraris abeuntem, I am delayed from day to day by your Son.

Templ

Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto, God worshipped sincerely by godly men
Precor v'imprecor dira tibi, mischief and misery are always prayed for to me by thee.
Precor deo v'ad deos, God should be often prayed to for the assistance of his Holy Spirit by all men.
Denecor cruciatum corporis, punishment of crimes from the pretor is prayed against by the Delinquents.
Obliviscor domesticæ laudis v'audem, neither the King's bounty nor your Brother's honour is forgotten by your younger Sister.
Interpretare hoc carmen, this Lesson shall be expounded to thee by the Master.
Haud equidem ali me dignor honore, John is not thought worthy of this preferment by intelligent men.
Homo ex eo numero hominum, qui apud nos magno nomine dignantur, he is thought no considerable Gentleman in his own Countrey, in France, no wit.
Cur ita sentiam, non dicam, ne me tibi assensuri putes, I will neither be flattered nor soothed by thee any longer.
Aucupari rumusculos v'gratiam imperitorum hominum, popularity is too much affected by some men.
Observatote quam blandè mulieri palpabitur the Virgin is very much tickled with these fair words of the young man.
Uti invidiâ magnâ, minus commodâ, abutor tempore, labore; you shall be kindly used by me thy Father, if thy precious time be not abused by thee.
Fateatur se non posse loqui ad voluptatem, that saying was spoken, to the great satisfaction of all the hearers by Cæsar.
Testor non violabile numen vestrum, Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos insequitur; I was taken witness by this man whether he had been pursued to the River by the Captain.
Furamini res meas, this Book will be stolen by some Beggar.
Whose unjust troubles have been suffered patiently, his just hopes and desires shall be obtained.
Sed iam capio tecum jocari, let us sport a little with him.
Lætor utrumque, et te sine dolore corporis fuisse animo valuisse, I am not glad at thy misfortunes.
Suspicio id consilium causâ fugæ initum, thy lameness is suspected by me to be the cause of thy ignorance.
Reminisceretur ælar pristinæ virtutis Helvetiorum, your ignorance shall be remembered by the Master to morrow.
Fateor in evictum esse, the whole truth hath not been confessed by this Witness.
Hoc ego non solum confiteor verum etiam proptor.
Difficior hanc tuam accusationem.
Omnia inficiatur ea quæ dudum confessa est, these things which were confessed by this Criminal yesterday are denied to day.
Fructusque deorum colloquio, neither your company nor any perfect health is enjoyed by me.

Quantum incommodorum consequatur, si homines injurias injuriis ulciscantur, one Crime to be avenged by another in the School is the height of injury.

Sequamur eam vitam, quæ rebus ipsis perfruatur that place should be sought after by men, where true riches and pleasure is throughlie to be enjoied. **Auro vi positur,** the Kingdom was got by Armes.

Ego pol illum ulciscar hodie Thesialum veneficam, the Captain will be avenged upon thee for thy words & deeds.

Sæpe de luxuria et avaritia nostrorum civium conquestus sum, the Boyes ignorance is complained of by the Parents, but their negligence flowing from the indulgence of parents, should rather be complained of by the Master.

Plenique aliquid semper queruntur, many things have been complained of by your Mother to day.

Modo quandam vidi Virginem hic vicinæ miseram suam Matrem lamentari mortuam, I heard the Death of a certain Boy, who died suddenly to be lamented by his Mother in this wynd.

Atque ut omnes intelligant me Lucullo tantum imperiri laudis, quantum viro forti debeatur, so much Money shall be bestowed upon this experienced Trades-man, as may be thought due to his skill, diligence and merit.

Impersonal Verbs brought in Personally.

N **Ec me eorum sententiæ esse poenitet,** your Brother repents his ignorance.

Sunt homines, quos infamiæ suæ neque pudeat neque tædeat, some men are so brazen face'd, that they are not ashamed of most great Crimes.

Disputet mihi sic data esse verba, are you not much ashamed to cheat me so.

Simul habuerat duas uxores, quarum Matrimonii pertædebat, I serve a Master whose service I am very tyred of.

Decet Patriam esse cariorem nobis quam nos met ipsos greater love to our Posterity than our selves becomes all Parents.

Oraorem nasci non decet, sed simulare et dissimulare non dedecet, mutual anger is unbecoming Advocats when they plead. Affirmation of false things to be true, and true things to be false, or things to be which are not, and things not to be which are, is not unbecoming any Advocat when he pleads for their Clients.

U' nunc Menedemi vicem miseret me: Miserere mei inopis, miseret me infelicis familiæ, your Mother doth not pity the sad condition of her own Daughter.

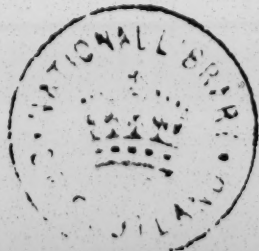
Quibus invidatur rem habent, poor men are not envied for their riches.

Sabole uxori quid ego machinor, my Father hath not yet smelled out anything concerning my Marriage.

Abrogat huic legi, this Custom is out of use now in England.

Donec libeat tyranno vigilare, your Brother is now pleased to pay me the Money which he owes me.

EST



EST Ars vel Facultas bene, promptè, appositè, ornatè et eleganter dicendi vel scribendi de qualibet re, argumento, Subjecto, themate, materia vel quæstione; cujus partes sunt quatuor.

Argumenta invenire,	Inventa disponere,	disposita exornare et	exornata pronunciare.
INVENTIO quæ est	DISPOSITIO quæ est	EXORNATIO quæ est	PRONUCIATIO
Idonea argumen- torum ad persuad- endum excogita- tio.	Idonea partium ora- tionis ad persuad- endum colloca- tio.	nea rerum inventarum et quæ est Idonea dispositarum per dictiones vocis gestusque et sententias Emphaticas pro rebus et ver- bis expressio.	Idonea gestusque bis conformatio

Argumentum est probabile inventum ad eadem vel Subordinatus: ab illa arguas hominem esse omni-
faciendam, etque duplex. *Artificiale* vel *Inar-* nium animalium præstantissimum, quia propter
tificiale. eum creata sunt; ab hac arguas, Homines edere ut

ARTIFICIALIA Argumenta (quæ suâ natura ar-
gum.) eruantur ex his Fontibus sequentibus.

F O N S 1.

Causa, (cujus vi res est) estque quadruplex,
Efficiens, Materialis, Formalis et Finalis.

1. *Causa Efficiens* est sexuplex, ex quibus et-
tiam Argumenta ducantur.

1. Est *Sola* vel *Socia*, ex illa Christus lauda-
tur, quod sit unicus hominum Redemptor: ex hac
Apri Arcadiæ laudantur ut maximi et terroreissimi,
quia oportebat tot proceres ad eos opprimendos
convocari.

2. Est *Principalis* vel *Minus principalis*, ex illâ
laudatur Deus, quod sit Fons et principium omnis
boni: ex hac, tunica vituperetur, quod sit facta
a tyrone, et non a perito artifice. huc reducatur
Causa Instrumentalis et *Adjuvans*.

3. Est *Spontanea*, *per se* et *libera*, vel *Coacta*; per
Accidens et *Neccessaria*, ex illis laudatur Christus, quod
sponte pro nobis mortem obierit; ex his, homici-
dium a milite legionario commissum, excusetur,
quod jussu Centurionis vel fortuito id factum sit.

4. Est *Conscia* vel *Inscia*; ex illâ arguas, ho-
mucidam scientem et volentem meritò puniendum
esse; ex hac arguas Homicidium ignoranter com-
missum remittendum esse a iudice.

5. Est *Proxima* vel *Remota*, ex his arguas, Cau-
sam magis aut minus laudandum aut vituperan-
dum pro ut propius aut remotius influxerit.

6. *Procreans*, *Conservans*, *Corrumpens*, ex
prima arguas honorem v. usum procreantis radica-
liter et primario; ex secunda illius dignitatem in suo
ordine: tertia vero est potius causa Deficiens
quam Efficiens.

2. **MATERIA** (ex qua res est) est *proxima*
vel *Remota*; ex illa arguas Poculum faginum esse
laude dignum, quia jam in summo honore: ex hac
arguas Corpus humanum non esse contemnendum,
licet fiat ex limo terræ.

3. **FORMA** (per quam res est id quod est) estque
Interna vel *Externa*, ab illa arguas, hominis eximi-
am excellentiam, quia præditus est animâ rationali
tot rerum et scientiarum capaci: ab hac arguas dig-
nitatem poculi sculpti imaginibus illustrium viro-
rum.

4. **FINIS** (cujus gratia res est) estque *Ultimus*

F O N S 2.

CAUSATUM resultat ex quatuor *Causis*, ut
globus fit a fabro tanquam causa efficiente,
ex ligno tanquam causa materiali, rotunditas efficit
formam, lusus; finem. Causatum dicitur *Effectum*
quod præcipue pendeat a causa efficiente, et in tot
modos dividitur quot causa efficiens, nempe *solum*,
socium; *principale*, *minus principale*, &c.

F O N S 3.

SUBJECTVM cui aliquid adjungitur, estque
triplex. 1mo. *Recipiens in se*, ut vinum in
poculo. 2cundo. *Recipiens ad se* ut vestes adhærent
corpori. 3to. *Occupatum*, ut homo est subjectum
legis divinæ, divitiarum, paupertatis, honoris, infam-
iæ, &c. *Anima* est subjectum scientiæ virtutis,
ignorantiæ, vitii, &c. *Corpus* est subjectum sanita-
tis, morbi, roboris, infirmitatis, &c. *Color* est
subjectum vilis, quia circa illa versantur et occu-
pantur. A 1mo. Nempe *subjecto inhesionis* sic ar-
guas, Rationalitas est præstantissima qualitas, quia
rebus præstantissimis convenit; sic Vegetatio et
sensus sunt vulgares qualitates quia illa arboribus hic
brutis conveniunt. A *subjecto adhesionis* sic arguas,
Vestis candida non est vituperanda, quum viri pii
eâ induti fuerint. A *Subjecto occupato* sic arguas,
Homo a bellis plurimum differt, quia versatur cir-
ca res nobilissimas.

F O N S 4.

ADJUNCTVM est cui aliquid subjicitur, est-
que triplex, n. *Inhærens* *Adhærens* et *Occupatum*,
ut sapientia inest animæ, vestis adhæret corpori,
Contemplatio divina occupat sanctos. Ab *Adjun-*
cto Inhesionis sic arguas, Magni habendi sunt,
quos multarum rerum scientiâ præditos videmus;
ab *Adhesionis* sic, Ecce quàm lucidum clypeum
mana sinistra gesserit; ab *Occupante* sic, Est admo-
dum deditus ventri, nam semper versatur in culinâ.
Omnia bona Animi et Corporis sunt ipsorum Ad-
iuncta, ut, Ignorantia, Scientia, vitium, Virtus,
Sanctitas, infirmitas, &c.

F O N S 5.

ANTECEDENTIA quæ tempore sunt priora,
hinc arguas, Nondum discis, quia nondum
est Lucifer ortus.

F O N S 6.

CONCOMITANTIA quæ sunt simul tempore, hinc arguas, Homo est animalium præstantissimum, quia Angelos sibi comites et custodes habet.

F O N S 7.

CONSEQUENTIA, quæ sunt tempore posteriora hinc arguas, Davidem Saulis mortem non cupivisse, quia defunctum lugebat: hi septem præcedentes fontes v. loci dicuntur *Consentanei*.

F O N S 8.

DIVERSA, quæ sola ratione dissentiunt ut pulchritudo et facundia, quæ possunt esse in eodem subiecto, hinc arguas, non sequi, Vlystem non facundum fuisse, quia non formosus erat.

F O N S 9.

CONTRARIA, quæ et ratione et re dissentiunt, ut calor et frigus, quæ nequeunt uni subiecto inesse, hinc arguas Petrum esse formosum, quia non est deformis.

F O N S 10.

RELATA, quorum esse a se invicem pendet, hinc arguas, Pater sum, ergo filium genui.

F O N S 11.

CONTRADICENTIA sunt contraria negantia, quorum alterum negat in quolibet subiecto, ut, est, non est; hinc arguas, Qui credit, habet vitam æternam, qui non credit, non habet.

F O N S 12.

PRIVANTIA sunt contraria negantia, quorum alterum negat in Subiecto capaci, ut, videns et cæcus; hinc arguas, Petrus est sanus, ergo non æger est. Hi quinque fontes præcedentes dicuntur *Dissentanei*.

F O N S 13.

PARIA quorum quantitas est eadem: Res dicuntur pares ratione Causæ, Subiecti, Adjuncti, Antecedentium, Concomitantium, Consequentium, ut homo est par Angelis, ratione Causæ Efficientis scilicet Dei: Formalis sc. animæ rationalis; Finalis sc. Gloriæ Dei, ratione Adjunctorum, sc. cognatio Dei, ex hoc fonte sic arguas, quum divitiæ pariant honores, ergo paupertas, contemptum.

F O N S 14.

IMPARIA sunt quorum quantitas est diversa, ut, Major et minor Globus, hinc arguas, Iniquum esse duos scelestos eodem genere supplicii afficere, si hic homicidii, ille regicidii reus fuerit.

F O N S 15.

MAJUS cujus quantitas excedit, hinc arguas, si hoc cubiculum capiat centum viros, multo magis, quinquaginta.

F O N S 16.

MINUS cujus quantitas exceditur; hinc arguas, si homicida supplicium capite non luerit multo minus fur.

F O N S 17.

SIMILIA, quorum quantitas est eadem; hinc arguas, Si Deus Jacobum servum suum in-

vocantem exaudivit, ergo etiam alios fideles invocantes.

F O N S 18.

DISSIMILIA quorum quantitas est diversa, hinc arguas, Quum conditio hominis et bellicum alia sit, his ergo servitus, illis dominium obigit. Hi 18 fontes dicuntur *primi*, jam restant quatuor ex his orti.

F O N S 19.

CONJUGATA quæ ab eodem principio seu voce primitiva variè deducuntur, ut *Justitia, justus, justè* hinc arguas si justus haberi vis, justè agas.

F O N S 20.

NOTATIO est nominis interpretatio, nam nomina sunt nomina rerum, hinc, si Consul fuerit, consulat.

F O N S 21.

DISTRIBUTIO est divisio totius in partes, hinc, si omne animal sentiat, ergo homo, brutum, Jacobus, Passer, &c.

F O N S 22.

DEFINITIO explicat essentiam rei, hinc, Hic commisit adulterium, nam ad alterius torum accessit. Hi fontes sunt communes dialecticæ et Rhetoricæ.

INARTIFICIALIA argumenta, arguunt non suâ natura, sed assumpta vi argumenti alicujus artificialis, qualia sunt testimonia Divina vel Humana.

Divinum testimonium unicam est apud nos Christianos, nempe Verbum Dei, hinc eruas firmissima argumenta, licet apud Ethnicos, oracula Deorum et Varum, quibus non fidendum est.

Testimonia humana habentia tantum hominem authorem sunt vel COMMUNIA quæ ab omnibus vel saltem plerisque affirmantur, cujusmodi sunt illustres sententiæ et jura gentium, ut *Vim vires pellere licet, Legatos et faciales non esse violandos; vel PROPRIA*, quæ ab uno, aut saltem paucis affirmantur, hæc non æque fortiter ac illa arguunt. Argumenta etiam ducuntur ex his fontibus, Rhetoricæ tantum propriis n. ex *Honesto, inhonesto; Utili, Inutili; jucundo, injucundo, facili, difficili, Possibili, impossibili; Magno, Parvo.*

Diligenter notandum est ex quolibet fonte antedicto non eruenda esse argumenta, cuius themati inservientia; ideoque ex multis, eligenda sunt ea, quæ præsentì themati maxime idonea habentur, quod ex sequentibus patebit.

Omne thema est *Persona, res, vel Factum* illud dicuntur si simpliciter, hoc compositum, quæ tribus modis tractantur.

1. Laudando vel vituperando 2. Suadendo vel dissuadendo. 3. Accusando vel defendendo, ex quâ tractatione oriuntur tria Causarum Genera n.

1. DEMONSTRATIVUM quo Laudamus vel Vituperamus.
2. DELIBERATIVUM quo Suademus vel Dissuademus.
3. JURIDICIALE quo Accusamus vel Defendimus.

Demonstrativum respicit tempus præsens et peti-

petit argumenta ab honesto et turpi.

Deliberativum respicit tempus futurum, et petit argumenta ab utili et inutili.

Judiciale respicit præteritum tempus et petit argumenta secundum statum questionis, qui est quadruplex.

1. *Conjecturalis* quo quaeritur, Ecquid factum sit necne, et petit argumenta a *Potentia*, *Occasione*, *Voluntate*, *signis Antecedentibus*, *Concomitantibus* et *Testimoniis*.

2. *Finitivus*, quo de nomine rei quaeritur et argumenta petit a *Definitione*.

3. *Qualitatis* quo quaeritur quale sit factum, et petit argumenta a *natura* et *qualitatibus facti*, ut: g: si fuerit contra *leges Dei*, *Consuetudinem* gentis, pactum, vel datam fidem.

4. *Quantitatis* quo disceptatur de magnitudine rei, et petit argumenta ab, *Amplificatione facti* vel *imminutione*.

Præcedentia argumenta dicuntur *Rationes*, quia a ratione petuntur; Jam agendum de argumentis quæ ab *Affectibus* et *Moribus* proveniunt, nam multum ad persuadendum valent.

Affectus ad quatuor classes revocari possunt.

1. *Latitia*, quæ fit ratione *boni præsentis*, petit argumenta a dicto vel facto aliquo, recipienti vel auditori grato.

2. *Spes*, quæ fit ratione *boni futuri*, petit argumenta præcipue a comparatione præsentium bonorum v. malorum cum præeritis bonis et malis majoribus.

3. *Dolor*, quæ fit ratione *malis præsentis*, petit argumenta ab enumeratione bonorum amissorum.

4. *Metus*, quæ fit ratione *malis futuri*, petit argumenta a demonstratione et declaratione imminentis et inevitabilis alicujus mali.

MORES, dicentis sunt, *Probitas*, *Prudentia* et *Benevolentia*, nam facile fidem habemus ei, quem probum, prudentem et nobis benevolum judicamus. Præterea *Mores* auditorum a perito Oratore considerandi sunt, ut *Ætas*, *fortuna*, *habitus*, *conditio*, *affectus*, &c. imo *locus* et *tempus*, &c.

DE DISPOSITIONE.

Quæ est sex partium Orationis idonea ad persuadendum collocatio.

1. *EXORDIUM*, sit acuratum, acutum, instructum sententiis, floridum verbis, conciliationi natum, sequentibus connexum, ex re natâ et visceribus ipsis sumptum, ut coramodè ad propositam questionem transeat; non enim debet esse alienum a causâ, non grande, inflatum, longum, vulgare, turgidum aut affectatum.

2. *NARRATIO* est Rerum gestarum utilis ad persuadendum id, quod intenderis, commemoratio, sitque perspicua ut intelligatur; verisimilis, ut credatur; suavis ut audiat; brevis ne auditoribus tædio fuset.

3. *PROPOSITIO* summa totius Orationis, verbis perspicuis et paucis proponit, quæ si Orationem, in tres aut ad summum quatuor partes dividat, *PARTITIO* dicitur.

4. *CONFIRMATIO* astruit et confirmat sententiam nostram validis argumentis, quorum validiora in principiis et fine Orationis, infirmiora fert; hæc referta et ornata sunt præcipua opera poetarum.

5. *CONFUTATIO* diluit argumenta adversaria. 1. Ostendendo nullam esse consequentiam. 2. Retorquendo argumenta in adversarios. 3. Adducendo firmiora argumentis adversarii aut æquè firma. 4. Elevando argumenta adversarii joco, vel ipsos contemptu aut increpatione delusos false faceteque deridendo, cum non in promptu est objectis serio respondere. Accedendum enim est ad singula argumenta, quorum validiora sunt primò discutienda, ut reliqua melius infringantur.

6. *PERORATIO* vel *EPILOGUS* argumenta præcipua recenset quæ ad persuadendum sunt maxime idonea, non tamen illdem prorsus verbis, ne nauseam excitet repetita crumbe; hic oportet Oratorem intendere omnes nervos et præcipuos tones Eloquentiæ, sitque brevis, acris et aculeata, ne tædium aut indignationem pariat.

Observandum.

Propositionem et Confirmationem esse essentielles Orationis partes simpliciter necessarias, et ad esse Orationis conferre; reliquas vero ad bene esse.

DE EXORNATIONE seu ELOCUTIONE.

Quæ est idonea rerum Inventarum et dispositarum expressio, nampe flore verborum et lumine sententiarum v. emphaticis dictionibus et sententiis; ubi hæc quinque requiruntur.

1. *PURITAS* requirit ut nihil barbaris, inusitatis aut obscænis (ubi utendum per periphrasin honestis verbis) vocibus efferatur, et ut Oratio non tantum sit regulis grammaticalibus sed etiam Consuetudini doctorum conformis.

2. *PERSPICUITAS* fugit sermonem ambiguum, nimiam breviter, ordinem verborum perturbatum, captum auditoris superantem et nimium productum, quem memoria auditoris assequi non possit et requirit propria et usitata vocabula.

3. *DIGNITAS* suppeditat Orationi picturas sive Dictionum sententiarumque flores et lumina, quæ Rhetores vocant *TROPOS* et *SCHEMATA*.

TROPUS est vocis vel sermonis a propria significatione in aliam cum virtute mutatio.

SCHEMA est vocis vel sermonis a vulgari consuetudine, simplici et prompto modo dicendi in meliorem mutatio, quovis alio modo, quam inversione significationis.

DE TROPIS.

Quia significatio invertitur quatuor modis, ideo Tropi sunt quatuor n: *Metaphora*, *Metonymia*, *Synecdoche* et *Ironia*.

DE METAPHORA.

METAPHORA est tropus quo vox a propria significatione in alienam, ob similitudinem transfertur, ut vulpes pro astuto; prata vident pro florent. In Metaphora tria sunt observanda, n: significatio propria, aliena et similitudo; hæc omnium Troporum est frequentissima, et præ ceteris multo plus luminis et decoris orationi addit.

hæc referta et ornata sunt præcipua opera poetarum.

DE METONYMIA.

METONYMIA est Tropus quo causa externa ponitur pro Effectu; Subjectum pro Adjectivo; Antecedens pro Consequente, et e contra, itaque sex sunt Metonymiae, species seu modi.

1. Cum Causa externa efficiens vel finalis ponitur pro effectu, ut *Mars pro bello*, *statuere exemplum pro infigere poenam*.

2. Cum Effectum ponitur pro Causa externa efficiente vel finali, ut *Pallida mors*, quia reddit homines pallidos, *legere ferta i. e. flores*.

3. Cum Subjectum pro Adjuncto ponitur, estque septuplex.

1. Cum locus ponitur pro incolis, ut, *Testis est Italia. i. e. Itali*. 2. Cum Continentis ponitur pro re contenta, ut, *patera pro vino*. 3. Cum locus ponitur pro re in loco peracta, ut, *Meditor forum i. e. actiones forenses*.

4. Cum Possessor ponitur pro re possessa, ut, *excedent te i. e. divitias tuas*. 5. Cum Dux ponitur pro militibus, ut, *Cesar pro exercitu*. 6. Cum Patronus ponitur pro Cliente, ut, *Nego me restitutum esse, i. e. Clientem meum*. 7. Cum signatum ponitur pro Signo, ut, *Orpheus hic est, i. e. pictus vel calatus Orpheus*.

4. Cum Adjunctum ponitur pro Subjecto, estque quadruplex. 1. Cum Contentum ponitur re contenta, ut, *Vina coronant i. e. Pateras implent*. 2. Cum Signum ponitur pro re signata, ut, *Fasces pro imperio Consulari*. 3. Cum tempus ponitur pro re, quae est in tempore, ut, *O tempora i. e. o mores*. 4. Cum Virtutes et vicia ponuntur pro ipsis hominibus, ut, *ars pro artifice*.

5. Cum Antecedens pro Consequente ponitur, ut, *Vixerunt pro Mortui sunt*.

6. Cum Consequens ponitur pro Antecedente, ut, *fumus pro morte*.

DE SYNEGDOCHE.

SYNEGDOCHE est Tropus, quo totum ponitur pro parte et e contra, si que sex modis.

1. Cum Genus ponitur pro Specie, ut, *Ales pro Aquila*. 2. Cum Species ponitur pro Genere, ut, *Eurus pro vento*. 3. Cum totum essentiale i. e. materia et forma ponitur pro sola materia vel forma, ut, *tu eris mecum in Paradiso i. e. anima tua*. *Sustulerunt dominum i. e. corpus domini*. 4. Cum pars materialis vel formalis ponitur pro toto essentiali, ut, *ferrum pro gladio*; *Charissima anima, pro homine charissimo*. 5. Cum totum integrale ponitur pro parte, ut, *bibere Ararim, i. e. partem Araris*. 6. Cum pars ponitur pro toto integrali, ut, *pappus pro navi*; huc etiam refer cum Singularis ponitur pro plurali, et e contra; et etiam cum numerus certus ponitur pro incerto, aut rotundus numerus pro numero non multo majore aut minore; 70 pro 72.

DE IRONIA.

IRONIA est Tropus, quo intelligitur contrarium quod dicitur, ut, *id populus curat scilicet, Aesdum bone vir*. Species etiam Troporum sunt

Metalepsis, Antonomasia, Liptotes, prima est Species Metonymiae, secunda et tertia Synecdoches, ut, *trus pro paupere*; *Poeta pro Virgilio*.

DE SCHEMATIBUS.

Schemata sunt duplicia, n. *Dictionis vel Sententiae*.

Schemata dictionum sunt triplicia. 1. Quaedam consistunt in Defectu, ut Ellipsis et Asyncheton.

2. Quaedam in Excessu, ut, Pleonasmus et Polysyncheton. 3. Quaedam ornant orationem in reliquo eorum corpore suntque duplicia. 1. Quaedam ponunt eandem dictionem ut Antanaclassis; Synonymia, Exergasia, Anaphora, Epiphora, Epianalepsis, Anadiplosis, Epanados, Epizeusis, Clymax & Polysyncheton. 2. Quaedam ponunt dictiones similes ut Pategmenon, Paronomasia, Homoeoptoton, Homoeoteleuton, Parechesis.

Schemata Sententiae sunt duplicia. 1. Quaedam ornant Probationem, n. Prolepsis, quae est vel Hypophora v Anthypophora, Gnome Auxiliis, Tapinosis, Paralipsis, Periphrasis, Incrementum, Ecphonesis, Apostrophe, Prosopopoeia. 2. Quaedam exornant dispositionem, n. Metabasis, Apodioxis.

DE COMPOSITIONE.

Quae est idonea dictio et sententia; structura, et completus Functura, Ordinem, Periodum et Numerum.

JUNCTURA praestat ut Oratio sit lenis, mollis, sonora vel grandis, unde monemur. 1. Cave crebram vocalium concursione, 2. Eiusdem litterae vel syllabae in initio aut fine frequentationem, 3. Plurium syllabarum brevium vel longarum continuationem.

ORDO exigit. 1. Ne inconcinna fiat verborum tractatio. 2. Ut crescat oratio et ne graviori id quod levius est subiciamus, 3. Ne Naturalis ordo turbetur, sed ut precedat, quod naturae et dignitate praestantius est.

PERIODUS est oratio in eodem quasi orbe inclusa procurrens quoad insit in absoluta sententia, estque vel simplex, vel duarum vel trium, ad summum quatuor membrorum.

NUMERUS est convenientis sententiae sonus ex Partium compositione nascens, vel est modus quidam orationis, qui, e permixtis et confusis pedibus, et temporibus quibus constat, nascitur, estque diversus a poetico, a quo abhorret orator. Hic numerus multum observatur in principiis, minus in mediis, quia latet; potissimum autem in clausulis, quia in iis aures quiescunt, quae iudicium est.

DE STYLO.

Qui est triplex n. magnificus, humilis et mediocris.

Magnifico utimur cum de rebus magnis fit sermo, ut de Deo, Rege, heroe, &c. In quibus ampla et ornata structura gravium et sublimium verborum. Metaphorae a rebus grandibus petuntur, et schemata vehementiora (non tamen turgida et inflata) locum habent ad ciendos affectus.

Humili utimur in rebus tenuibus, et abstinemus Amplificationibus, insignioribus numeris et periodis, accuratioribus.

Mediocris usurpat in rebus mediis, debet esse aequabilis

æquabilis, conformis et similis sibi, nam nihil absurdius quam nunc sublime volare, nunc turpiter homini serpere.

DE PRONUCIATIONE.

Quæ est idonea vocis gestusque pro rebus et verbis conformatio: apta enim modulatio vocis et gestus corporis magnopere confert ad animos et phantasiam auditoris capiendos et excitandos, sine his, oratio, etsi quam maxime concinna, flaccescit; qui enim ingenii timiditate aut lubricâ memoriâ laborat, res quam optime Inventas, Dispositas et Exornatas nequaquam poterit pronuciare.

DE VOCE.

In Voce requiritur. 1. Ut sit clara, articulata et distincta, præcipue in ultimis syllabis, sed non nimis acuta aut sonora, ne eam vociferando

mergas et confundas, sic enim fies clamator non Orator. 2. Ut dictio aut sententia emphatica cum majestate effusetur. 3. Ut quantitates penultimarum syllabarum diligenter observentur. 4. In Semicolo sit mora brevis, in commate brevior, in collo sit longa, in puncto longior, et in nova linea sit longissima. 5. Ut vox sit variata et quasi aliena in Admirationis et Interrogationis punctis et etiam in Parenthesi.

DE GESTU CORPORIS.

I. Corporis status sit erectus. 2. Vultus sit lætus, tristis, minax, blandus, erectus, demissus, ut subiectum orationis exigit. 3. Viendum est cervicem rectam non tamen rigidam. 4. Brachia non sunt projicienda nisi in vehementi affectu. 5. Pedes sint immobiles.

De Chreia & Gnome.

Themata, vel celebres Autorum sententiae, quæ, in scholis ad exercenda puerorum ingenia proponi solent, duo ferè habent genera.

Vel enim Chreia sunt vel Gnome. Gnome dicitur, quæ præcipitur aliquid vel agendum, vel omittendum fugiendumque: ut, Vive tibi, quantumque potes prælustria vita. Ne quid nimis, Chreia vero est quadam nuda rei notitia, sed ea etiam utilis vita, quæ sine præceptione aliquâ vel suasionem proponitur, Mors omnibus commune est. Vita brevis, Ars longa. Eodem fere modo utraque tractatur, brevissime quidem sic: 1. Propositione, cum quod in themate traditur, pluribus & perspicuis verbis explicatum proponimus confirmandum. 2. Ratione, cum quod proposuimus aliquo argumento probamus. 3. Confirmatione rationis, cum ulterius quod probatum est communimus. Formulae autem familiares instituendi Rationem & confirmationem hæc sunt. Nam, Enim, Etenim, Quippe, Nimirum, quid enim, &c. 4. Similitudine, cum quod probatum & communitum est, simili aliquâ re illustratur; cujus formulae sunt, Ut, Sicut Nam, Veluti, Quemadmodum, Enim, &c. 5. Exemplo, ubi à factis simili propositæ rei aliquid luminis & firmamenti conciliatur, hisce formulis Accipimus, Memoria proditum est, Literis traditur, Memorant, Ferunt, &c. 6. Veterum testimonio, quod apothegmate, proverbio, aut aliquo philosophi, poetæ, oratoris, historici, &c. elegantiore ac memorabili dicto, uberius instituta rei fidem facit, habetque formulas: Rectè quidem poeta, Optimè orator, Verè igitur monet Philosophus, Bene proverbio dicitur, & Postremo, Conclusionem, cum quod initio proposuimus comprobatum jam denuo asseveramus; vel si Gnome sit, monemus etiam & adhortamur. Formulae autem sunt istæ, Ergo, Itaque, Igitur, Quare, Quamobrem, Quæcirca, Quæ cum ita sint, Hæc ita cum se habeant, &c.

Quod si uberius tractanda res sit, & didacenda latius, addi possunt, ante Propositionem Exordium, ante Conclusionem Amplificatio, & confutatio si opus sit: Argumenta etiam ad rem firmandam confirmandamque plura, Plura Exempla, Similia,

Testimonia. Sed imprimis videndum, in variis orationum formis cum in Verbis & Phrasibus nequa sapius repetatur, tum vero in singulis sententiis diligenter studeatur. Adultiores autem pueri Troporum quoque, Figurarum, Periodorum, Euphonia, & numeri oratorum rationem habeant.

Gnome tractat brevissime,

THEMA I.

Festina lenè.

Propositiō: Damnoſa eſt in gerendis rebus nimia feſtinatio.

2. Ratio; Nihil enim conſilio tam inimicum eſt, quam temeraria negotii præcipitatio.

3. Confirm. Sine conſilio autem quicquid fit, recte fieri non poteſt.

4. Simil. Ut æſtas frugibus, ita deliberandi ſpatium maturandis negotiis neceſſarium.

5. Exem. Fabius Maximus, ut ferunt, Romanam cunctando reſtituit rem.

6. Ver. Teſt. Noverat enim verum eſſe vetus illud verbum, omnia fieri ſat cito ſi ſat bene.

7. Conc. Bene igitur videtur conſulere, qui lentè monet feſtinare.

THEMA II.

Imprimis venerare Deum.

Prop. Videtur illud mihi officium pietatis perquam neceſſarium, antequam ad obeunda quotidiana vite opera nos accingimus, ab invocatione divini Numinis auſpicari.

Rat. Quomodo enim fieri poteſt ut in operibus inſtitutis feliciter progrediamur, niſi propitium nobis faventemque imprimis Deum reddiderimus.

Conf. Nam ſine ejus auxilio nihil eſt quod quiſquam non modo perficere, ſed ne ſuſcipere quidem, vel conari, vel cogitare valeat.

Simil. Quemadmodum agricola terram fruſtra quidem colit, niſi pluvia cœleſtes reddant fructiferam, ita nos inutiliter prorsus operi cuiquam admovebimus manum, ſi divina id gratia non irrigaverit, quæ

quod suscepimus ad exitum felicem perducamus. fruamurque, Videlicet, ex terrâ facti, mox in

Exempl. Memoria traditum est Romanos olim terram redituri.

nihil solitos fuisse inauspicatò moliri, nihil aggredi, non explorata prius deorum suorum voluntate. Quanto id magis nos facere Christianos decet?

Vet. Test. Itaque Poeta recte quidem monet qui A Jove principium, à Deo monet auspicandum.

Conc. Quare si quis habet in votis, ut omnia sibi negotia prosperè cedant, operam imprimis det, ut precibus conciliet sibi voluntatem Dei, quoniam solus ut poeta verbis concludam, ——— Vires ille dat, ille rapit.

CHREIA I.

Mors omnibus communis.

1. **P**rop. Hominibus tandem seriùs aut citiùs moriendum est omnibus.

2. Rat. Hanc enim naturæ legem constituit omnipotens Deus, ne quis è nostro genere immortalis sit.

3. Conf. Dei autem leges perfringi nullo modo possunt.

4. Simil. Quare ut Cato venit in theatrum, ita nos in hunc mundum, ut exeamus.

5. Exem. Sanctissimus David, Sapientissimus Solomon, Samson fortissimus, morti omnes succumbuerunt.

6. Vet. Test. Adeo verum est illud poeta, Omnes una manet nox, Et calcanda semel via lethi.

7. Conc. Vitâ igitur brevi hâc utamur

Propositio. Nihil adeo est arduum, nihil tam operosum, quod assiduitate laboris & constantiâ non possit aliquando expugnari.

Rat. Nam quæ duæ res omnium videntur difficilima cum sunt pulcherrimæ: si quis diligenter illis operam dat, utramque sibi tandem conciliabit, rerum Cognitionem atque Virtutem.

Conf. Quippe virtutem, quæque alia in bonis habentur omnia, posuisse Deus dicitur sudoris in arce; quam qui enitendo secutus fuerit, hac omnia simul consequitur.

Simil. Quemadmodum enim Guta cavat lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo. Ita quæ durissima sunt, neque primo impetu superari possunt, industria tamen & sedulitati assidue cedunt.

Exem. Accepimus olim perpetuis laboribus tantas res gessisse Herculem, quantas ab hominè geri potuisse vix profecto jam credimus.

Vet. Test. Adeo verum est id quod præclare Q. Curtius, Nihil, inquit, tam altè natura posuit, quod virtus non possit eniti.

Conc. Est igitur hoc sole meridiano clarius, ea quemque in quibus elaboravit, nervosque omnes in tenderit, ex animi sententiâ confecturum esse omnia; ut merito indecorum & turpe habendum sit, à rebus honestis atque præclaris metu difficultatis absterri.

DE COPIA.

Quomodo Copia in oratione paranda sit, videamus; eademque sententia quomodo variis orationum formis enuncianda.

Cujus variationis copiaeque usus est sanè varius & multiplex. Primo ut vitetur ingrata ejusdem Verbi aut Sermonis iteratio: Deinde ut habeatur delectus in oratione, & discernas, quod verbum, quæ phrasis, quænam sententiæ forma tuo potissimùm conveniat proposito: Denique ad subitam ex tempore scribendi dicendique facultatem. Variatur autem oratio per,

1. *Synonyma*; verba, quæ diversa cum sint, eandem omnino rem significant, ut, Ensis, gladius. Domus, Aedes. Literæ, Epistolæ. Sæpe, frequenter. Amo, diligo. Spero, contemno.

2. *Periphrasin*; cum pluribus verbis, id quod uno, aut certe paucioribus dici potest, explicatur; ut Homo Sapientiæ studiosus, pro Philosopho. Qui literas docet, pro Grammatico. Animam efflare, vel agere, pro Mori. Libri Phrasium consulendi sunt.

3. *Enallagen*; cum eadem voce modicè deflecta, varietatis non-nihil conciliatur: Id autem fit præcipue.

Cum mutatur vel Pars aliqua orationis,

1. *Verbum nomine*; ut, Alii judicent, aliorum, esto judicium.

2. *Verbum Participio*; ut Amantem redama, Redama eum qui te amat.

3. *Gerundium gerundivo*; Ad accusandam homines, ad accusandos homines.

4. *Verbum supino*; Venit ereptum, venit ut eripiat.

5. *Adverbium nomine*: ut Frequenter est in Aula. Frequens est in Aula.

Cum Species alicujus partis mutatur, viz.

Substantivum adjectivo, aut contra; ut, Magnitudo meritorum, pro, merita magna; consilium Themistocleum pro Consilium Themistoclis.

Verbum activum Passivo, aut contra; ut Habeo tibi gratiam, Habetur à me tibi gratia.

4. *Alium Syntaxeos modum*, Constructionis variationem. Ut, Gaudeo te bene valere, Gaudeo quod tu bene valeas. Primus ante omnes, inter omnes, ex omnibus, omnium, &c. Cujusmodi variae constructionis exempla varia in Latinâ Syntaxi reperias.

5. *Ἰσοδυναμία*, i. e. Equipolentiam ratione Negationis Non: Ut, Omnia fecit; Nihil non fecit. Vir doctus; minimè indoctus. Accipio; non recuso.

6. *Interrogationem*; ut, Non est miserum mori; Usque adcone mori miserum est? Omnes oderunt sceleratos; Quis non odit sceleratos?

7. *Iro*

Ironiam; ut, Non magnam laudem assecutus es: Egregiam verò laudem assecutus es. hujus Viri eloquentia, quam facundus est hic populus hoc curat: Id populus curat vir!

8. *Admirationem*; ut, Multum homini homo præstat: Dii immortales, homini homo quid præstat! Vehementer se amat sine Rivali; Deus bone, quam se amat sine Rivali! Pape! Quid dicam! Quid hoc rei censeam!

9. *Adjurationem*; ut, Non aliter scribo quam censeo: Ne salvis sim, si aliter scribo quam censeo. Nihil mihi antiquius famâ; Ne vivam, si quid mihi antiquius famâ. Dispeream, Ne Valeam.

10. *Exclamationem*; ut, Homo est insigni audaciâ; O singularem hominis audaciâ!

11. *Abominationem*; Ut, Ista nunquam cogitavi. Dii in lora, quam ut ista cogitarem. Abfit Mn̄ yevouſo.

12. *Asiaphoram*.

13. *Metonymiam*.

14. *Synecdochen*.

15. *Allegoriam*: Denique per omnes ferè tropos & schemata.

Gradus Superlativus & prius *Supinus* peculiaris quædam est variandi ratio. Superlativus enim gradus variatur.

Primo per *Comparativum* suum. 1. per *Affirmationem*; Vir omnium eloquentissimus: Cæteris omnibus eloquentior, vel, quam cæteri omnes. 2. per *Negationem*, ut, Quo nemo est eloquentior.

2. *Synonyma*; Ut, Disertissimus, facundissimus omnium. &c.

3. *Periphrasin*; Ut, Orator omnium maxime facundus, disertus, eloquens. Qui de quavis re copiosissime orantissimeque potest dicere, &c.

4. *Enallagen*, sive commutationem cum Substantivo; Et 1. Cum *Alto Superlativo*; Ut, Summa est hujus viri eloquentia. Vir singulari eloquentiâ; sive, singularis eloquentiæ; vel etiam singulari eloquentiâ præditus. 2. *Comparativo*; Ut, Omnibus eloquentiâ superior est, nulli est inferior potius. 3. *Verbo*; Ut, Superat omnes dicendi copiâ. In dicendo principatum obtinet, primas tenet, facile omnes vincit; omnes longe præstat. Hanc superat nemo. Hanc facile superatur a quoquam. Cedit nemini. Antecellit omnibus.

5. *Aliter Syntaxeos modis*; Ut, Eloquentissimus inter omnes, vel, ex omnibus.

6. *Ἰσοδυναμία*; Ut, Vir minimè omnium in dicendo rudis, vel, dicendi imperitus.

7. *Admirationem*; Ut, Dii boni! quanta est hujus Viri eloquentia, quam facundus est hic populus!

8. *Adjurationem*; Ut, Male me habeam, si quid unquam hisce auribus istoc ore suavius hauserim.

9. *Exclamationem*; Ut, O singularem hujus Viri facundiam! O eloquentiam propè divinam! O stupendam, admirandam, admirabilem, egregiam, eximiam! &c. Nec vox hominem sonat.

10. *Particulas varias*. 1. *Tam, Quàm*; Ut, Tam disertus Nemo quam. Quis tam quam.

2. *Perinde, atque, æque*. Quis perinde disertus est atque hic vir? hanc quicquam est hominum æque facundus atque hic vir.

3. *Tam, ita, adeo, respondente*; V. Tam disertus est, ut parem non inveniat. Adeò disertus est, ut cum eo nemo sit conferendus. Nemo ita disertus est, ut hic vir. 4. *Similiter, is, ea, id*; Ut, Ea viri hujus est facultas dicendi, ut ei nemo sit æquandus.

11. *Interrogationem*: Quo modo ex prioribus quilibet usdem verbis variari potest: ut, Annon hic vir est omnium eloquentissimus? omnibus eloquentior? Quis illo, vel, quisquamne illo est eloquentior? Nonne disertissimus, facundissimus omnium? &c.

12. *Synecdochen*.

13. *Metonymiam*.

14. *Hyperbolen*; Ut, Alter Cicero, vel Demosthenes ita pro Crudelissimo, Atreus, vel Phalaris; Pro formosissimo Nereus; Pro deformi, Thersites, &c. Cujus generis sunt hæc, viz.

Melle dulcior. Mel ac delicia. Euripo inconstantior. Venere formosior. Timone inhumanius. Dædalo ingeniosior. Euclide tenacior. Thaide blandior. Quavis peste pestilentior. Fortunâ ipsâ fortunatior. Oreste insanior. Phoenice rarior. Asello tardior.

Prius verò *Supinum* variatur per.

1. *Gerundivum* in *d7*; Ut, Venit creptum Virginem, venit ad eripiendum virginem.

2. *Gerundivum*; Ut, Venit ad eripendam Virginem.

3. *Gerundivum* in *di*; Ut, Venit causâ eripiendi virginem.

4. *Gerundivum*; Ut, Venit causâ eripiendæ Virginis.

5. *Verbum*; Ut, Venit ut eripiat Virginem.

6. *Participium*; Ut, Venit crepturus Virginem.

7. *Infinitivum* *Gracè*; Ut, Venit eripere Virginem.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Page 5, Line 6 read cujas, p. 6, l. 3 r. species, l. 63: r. patriſſo: p. 7, l. 20: r. vario I change, l. 33: r. it irke h: p. 7: l. 44: r. ſoleo. p. 11: l. 12: r. ires. p. 13: l. 5: r. erant. l. 39: r. note, l. 44: r. note, p. 66: r. Dixiſſis. l. 95: r. goddeſſes, P. 13: l. 3: r. derived, l. 49: r. torivum. P. 14: l. 44: r. ad unguem, P. 18: l. 42: r. moderat, l. 54: r. aſſideo, P. 18: l. 15: r. diſpliceo. P. 19: l. 45: r. inviſus, P. 20: l. 25, r. obſector l. 36, r. alius, l. 40. r. ſibilat, P. 22, l. 12, r. Calliope, l. 4. r. miſeret. P. 23. l. 9, r. ornatius, l. 17. r. Populabunens. P. 24. l. 45, r. 3 Ratione Collectivi, ut magna pars ſaucii. 4. Ratione distributionis. P. 24, l. 27. r. Aliquando fit contra; l. 43. r. conjecturam. P. 25, l. 13. r. but ſome times rendered by; l. 54. r. celo, l. 60. r. polco, P. 28. l. 27. r. read. P. 29. l. 7. r. ways. P. 35. l. 18. r. Calisto, l. 24. r. houer. P. 38. l. 30. r. legitimumque. P. 39, l. 45. r. profiteor. What Errors are in this Book may be amended by any ordinary Reader.

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